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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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USE "ROHINI-CHANDRA" BRAND IRANIAN SWEET ASAFOETIDA IT MAKES PICKLES, VEGETABLES, SAVOURY, FLAVOURY, APPETIZING AND DIGESTIVE. TELEGRAMS: "SANSCRIT," PHONE: 24754 VARJIWANDAS HIRJEE & COMPANY 240, VADGADI, MANDVI, BOMBAY 3.

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Mahatma's Rejoinder To Hoare

Is Dominion Status Synonymous With Independence?

If Sir Samuel's Speech Is Last Word...?

"BR. POLITICAL MORALITY WILL BE FOUND WANTING"

N.-C.-O., No Barren Doctrine

"I VENTURE to suggest, that, if Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is the last word on behalf of the British Government, British Political morality will be found wanting."

A SPIRITED REPLY

IN A SPIRITED REPLY TO THE BRITISH HOME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN COMMONS, ADVANCING MINORITIES' PROTECTION PLEA TO SPURN THE OFFER OF INDIAN HAND OF FRIENDSHIP, MAHATMA GANDHI X-RAYS SIR SAMUEL'S SPEECH AND ASKS: "HAS DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA ANY MEANING, UNLESS IT IS SYNONYMOUS WITH INDEPENDENCE? HAS INDIA OF HIS IMAGINATION THE RIGHT TO SECEDE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH?"

NOT A BARREN DOCTRINE

Referring to Sir Samuel's "Alternatives" for India, Mahatma scouts the suggestion that non-co-operation is a barren doctrine and says: "I am convinced that it is not as barren as he thinks. It has proved its worth in the eyes of millions of Indians and will do so again".

WARDHA, October 27

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's statement:

"I have read Sir Samuel Hoare's speech with the attention it deserves. I appreciate the conciliatory tone behind it. It makes it, therefore, embarrassing for me to produce what may appear to be a jarring note. But even as he speaks from a sense of duty, I hope I shall receive the same credit.

SOME POSERS

Has Dominion Status for India any meaning unless it is synonymous with independence? Has India of his imagination, the right to secede from the Commonwealth? I like the declaration that the British have shed imperialistic ambitions. Will he allow the people of India to judge for themselves whether in reality that ambition has been shed? If it is, the proof of it should be forthcoming even before India is statutorily declared independent.

SOUNDS UNREAL

When the protection of Minorities is pleaded against the declaration required by the Congress, the great pronouncement made by Sir Samuel Hoare sounds unreal. What the Congress has asked is not any sounding of Indian opinion but a declaration of Britain's intentions.

ONLY ONE MINORITY

I have endeavoured to show that there is no such thing as a real minority in India whose right can be endangered by India becoming independent. With the exception of the depressed classes, there is no minority which is not able to take care of itself. I observe that Sir Samuel Hoare has mentioned Europeans also as a minority."

The very mention of Europeans, in my opinion, condemns the cry of protection of the interests of minorities. But, the protection of Minorities, whatever they are is common cause between the British Government and the Congress.

"A HOPELESS MINORITY"

I would like the British Government to remember that there is every prospect of Congress India, to use Sir Samuel Hoare's phrase, being a hopeless minority.

I like Sir Samuel's division of India into Congress and non-Congress India and if non-Congress India contains not merely Princes but the people of Princes' India, all

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 5.)

WHEN WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

WARDHA, Oct. 27.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee meets at Wardha on November 20.—A. P.

TRAIN DISASTER IN AUSTRIA

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.

Twenty were killed and thirty seriously injured in a train derailment near Linz, Austria.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST PARTY DICTATORS

Pandya For Gujarat And Chowdhury For Orissa

BOMBAY, October 27

Mr. M. R. Masani, in the course of a statement to the press, says that in view of the approaching emergency, the Executive Committee of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Socialist Party and its Ahmedabad branch been dissolved by the General Secretary of the all-India Congress Socialist Party, and full power in the Province of Gujerat has been given to Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya.

Similarly, says Mr. Masani, Mr. Nabakrishna Chowdhury has been placed in charge of the Congress Socialist Party in Orissa.—United Press.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY 'WAR' DEBATE

Resolution Carried By 92 To 56 Votes

(See Page 16)

Rajen Babu Pricks Minorities' Bubble

SCREEN FOR PROTECTING BRITISH INTERESTS

WARDHA, Oct. 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Commons Debate on India, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, said "Mahatma Gandhi's statement represents my reaction to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the Commons Debate and it is hardly necessary for me to say much more. Because we were in doubt whether freedom and democracy we were asked to help in securing for other countries were intended for us also, we wanted a clear declaration of the British aims and present application of them. We have been told in effect, that we cannot be promised that freedom and democracy because, we have our own internal differences. The problem of the protection of Minorities has been brought out as a difficulty in the way of India's advance to freedom. I do not ignore or minimise it. But may I ask when has the British Government offered to Indians that it will accept a constitution which Indians, including, of course, Minorities will frame for themselves? Let the British Government throw on Indians the responsibility of producing an agreed constitution without any interference from outside and promise to give statutory effect to it when produced. That will be a genuine offer. Without it, all talk of protection of minorities looks like excuse for perpetuating the 'status quo.'

SAFEGUARDS FOR WHOM?

The mention of Europeans as a Minority recalls discussions for safeguarding British interests.

The Indians should not be blamed if they regard the plea in favour of Minorities as a screen for protecting British interests. The Congress insists on a charter of Independence to be framed by a Constituent Assembly of representatives selected on universal franchise. But those who are prepared to accept Dominion Status may well ask—is Dominion Status of 1926 mentioned by Sir Samuel Hoare same as, or something different from, what is provided by the Statute of Westminster? Why has he fought shy of mentioning the Statute of Westminster? Behind all the conciliatory words of Sir Samuel Hoare, there is a clear intention not to give full Responsible Government—not to speak of Independence—to India even at the end of the war. Let the British Government realise that India is not to be satisfied by a promise of gradual advance by stages. She wants full freedom and right to frame her own constitution."—A.P.

Arms Embargo Lifted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The Senate by 67 votes to 22 voted repeal of the arms embargo. This clears the way for the passage of the Administration's Neutrality Bill which besides ending the Arms Embargo would establish a limited "cash and carry" system for purchases by belligerents.—Reuter.

FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH

Roosevelt's Big Victory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The Administration won a victory by 59 votes to 27 in what is generally agreed to be the first test of strength on the Repeal of the Arms Embargo.

The occasion was the Senate's rejection of an amendment by the Democrat Senator Downey seeking to forbid the sale of munitions to all foreign nations, whether neutral or belligerent in peace or war, with the exception of the States of the Western hemisphere warring with non-American nations.

After a sharp debate, the Senate inserted a provision in the Neutrality Revision Bill designed to prevent foreign ships using the United States' Flag.

The Senate by 54 to 36 votes defeated an amendment forbidding the sale of poison gas and other materials of chemical warfare to foreign powers.

The opponents of the amendment argued that a belligerent nation would be deterred from using poison gas if it knew its enemies could obtain supplies from the United States.—Reuter.

TWENTY YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sentence of 20 years' penal servitude was imposed at the Liverpool Assizes on Vincent Crompton (36) seaman described as the leader of the I. R. A. explosives conspiracy.

The police disclosed that Crompton was not an Irishman having been born in Manchester and served in the United States and British Armies and the International Brigade in Spain.

Another accused, Christopher Kenneally, a young labourer, who was sent to the Borstal Institution for three years, told the judge that had it been known what sort of a record Crompton possessed he would not have been allowed to participate in the I.R.A. activities.

Two other men were each sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The sentence on a young woman, also found guilty of conspiracy, was postponed.—Reuter.

HOLLAND-BERLIN TELEPHONE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct 27.

Telephonic communication between Holland and Berlin is still subject to considerable delay. Only a few calls are being put through. No reason is given, but it is believed here that German military authorities are monopolising the lines.—Reuter.

Jinnah On Next Step

Interim Ministries Have No Glamour For Muslim Leaguers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

The attitude that the Muslim League will adopt when the Congress Ministries resign is indicated by Mr. Jinnah in a statement.

He says: "I have already sent to the Viceroy a copy of the resolution of the Working Committee about the Working Committee's decision taken on October 22 Until I hear from him I do not wish to express any opinion with regard to the debate that took place in the House of Commons and particularly the speech made by Sir Samuel Hoare on behalf of the British Government.

"I have been informed that the Madras Ministry has tendered its resignation and other Congress Ministries may similarly follow.

"So far as the Muslim League parties are concerned in the various legislatures, although it is premature to decide finally as to what course we should adopt, it seems to me that it would be inadvisable to consider the question of forming Interim Ministries where the Congress Parties are in an overwhelming majority. In the event of the Governors deciding to act under Sec. 93 we shall have to consider the terms of the proclamation and the provisions that may be embodied therein."—A.P.

PANDIT PANT'S RESOLUTION ON INDIA AND WAR

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier of U. P. made a reasoned speech while moving his resolution on 'India and War' to-day in the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

The Speaker, Mr. Tandon, ruled out the point of order raised by Raja Bishweshar Dayal Seth questioning the Premier's right to move the resolution. It was ruled out.

In all 23 amendments were moved, the most prominent being that of the Muslim League Party.

Earlier, Mr. Shaukat Ali Khan moved adjournment of the House to discuss firing on peaceful Khaksars on October 8 in Bulandshahar. Dr. Katju opposed it but was allowed by the speaker and was taken up at 4 p.m.

Discussion on the Premier's resolution was not complete when it was taken up.

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS TO BE TRAINED IN GERMAN FACTORIES

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.

Germany and Russia have reached a basic agreement on the introduction of a large number of Russian engineers and workmen into German factories for training to conduct industrial enterprises to be founded by Germany in Russia, according to the Berlin Correspondent of the newspaper "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" who adds that ten per cent of the German exports will go to Russia, as soon as commercial traffic between the two countries is in working order. The Soviet will thus supersede Holland as Germany's best customer.—Reuter.

Mahatma To Confer With Viceroy Again?

OTHER LEADERS TO BE INVITED: RESIGNATION MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED READILY

NEW DELHI, October 27.

According to informed circles Gandhiji, Mr. Jinnah and other leaders would be invited for interviews at Viceroy's House from early next week.

An unconfirmed report suggests that invitations would be issued during the course of the day. It is believed that the resignations of the Congress Ministries would not be accepted until the Delhi talks between the Viceroy and the Congress and other leaders are concluded.—United Press.

Does Hitler relish eating his own words?

Russo-Finnish Military Pact?

Soviet To Respect Neutral Solidarity Of Nordic 'Bloc'

HELSINKI: October 27.

THE SOVIET HAS PROPOSED A MODIFIED FORM OF A MILITARY PACT TO FINLAND, ACCORDING TO A REPORT.

THIS IS CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH FINLAND'S ATTITUDE OF STRICT NEUTRALITY, EXCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINLAND PERMITTING AGGRESSION AGAINST RUSSIA THROUGH FINLAND.

It is claimed that the Soviet has affirmed its intention to respect "Neutral Solidarity" of the Nordic 'Bloc' and assured Finland that none of Russia's proposals aims at impairing Finnish independence.

Many who evacuated their homes near the Soviet Frontier are now reported to be returning. Most of the elementary schools have re-opened except in Helsinki.—Reuter.

DUTCH STEAMERS FOR RUSSIA

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.

The "Telegraff" states that Russian gold sent to Holland earlier in October is destined to pay for maritime purchases.

A crane, seagoing tug, and two smaller tugs will shortly be proceeding to Murmansk under Dutch flag.

The balance due will be two steamers which are under construction at Amsterdam.

The remainder will almost be entirely devoted to similar purchases.—Reuter.

SOVIET SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING

BERLIN, October 27.

The Supreme Council of the Soviet Union has been summoned for October 31, according to an official Moscow dispatch. The agenda has not been disclosed.—Reuter.

"CITY OF FLINT" RELEASED

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.

The Murmansk marine authorities. It is reported have ordered the release of the "City of Flint" requesting the vessel to leave the port immediately.

"CITY OF FLINT."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Cordell Hull told a press conference that he was completely baffled in his attempts to obtain adequate information from the Soviet Government regarding the "City of Flint." He said that the U. S. Ambassador in Moscow was unable to get in contact with the crew State Department Officials criticise the Soviet for giving information through the News Agency before telling the United States Government.

FATE OF MADRID DEFENDER

15 Years' Exile And Heavy Fine

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

General Miaja, Defender of Madrid, now in Mexico, has been sentenced to 15 years' exile according to the German News Agency.

All his property has been confiscated and he has been fined a million pesetas.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Soviet System For Western Ukraine

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.

The first Peoples Assembly in Western Ukraine (Soviet Occupied Poland) in session at Lwow adopted an agenda including proposals for the introduction of a Soviet regime in Western Ukraine, incorporation of Western Ukraine with the Soviet Ukraine, confiscation of landed estates and nationalisation of banks and large scale industry.—Reuter.

Finland's Last Word

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27.

The Finnish Government is preparing fresh counter-proposals which its delegates will take to Moscow on Monday, according to the "Aftonbladet" which declares that these represent the furthest Finland can go and will be her "last word."—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Opportunity to join Bank Service. Meet Agency Manager, Eastern National Bank, Ltd., Camp 9-D, Fatma Manzil, Colaba Road. Application forms will be supplied. (12422)

Wanted a good Confectioner, experienced in fancy work for a first class restaurant. Apply with references to Box No. 12423, "Bombay Chronicle"

Applications with testimonials, stating age, qualifications and minimum salary are invited for the post of lecturer in Biology at M.T.B. College, Surat. Applications should reach the Principal on or before 4th November. The appointment will be upto the end of the second term in the first instance. (1227)

Wanted Supervisor on Rs. 100 per month for a Bank to appoint Agents to invest Loan, etc. No guaranteed business required. Eastern National Bank, Ltd., 21A, Canning St., Calcutta. (12408)

Wanted: Well connected and influential gentlemen to work as Superintendents of Agencies for all the Divisions of Bombay on liberal terms for a progressive life office run on sound, economic and unique lines. Renewals permanent and hereditary. For further particulars apply before 1-11-39 to: P. D. Khosla, M. A., Managing Director, The Policyholders' Assurance Ltd., Central Bank Building, Lahore. (1210)

Applications are invited for a post of Wireless Research Assistant in the Office of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Alipore, Calcutta. The appointment will be temporary for three and half months from 15th November, 1939, on a fixed salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Candidates should be qualified in advanced Communication Engineering, with practical experience preferably in wireless research work. Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned by the 10th November, 1939. Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta. (1273)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Marwadi Graduate seeks job as business secretary or other responsible post. Having wide knowledge of ready and forward markets. Please write Navjivan Sangh, Bombay, 2. (12253)

62. TO BE LET

Dadar—Nariman Terrace. Next to Imperial Bank at junction of Vincent and Kohinoor roads near Dadar Station. Airy flats of five and six rooms on ground, first and second floors. Rents Rupees 60, 65, 70 and 100. Apply within. (12415)

To Let—Commodious Ground Floor of Bungalow "Pavri Wadi", next to Dongre Bag at Kumbharwada, Dadargalli, Dadar, close to B. B. Railway Station, open all sides and compound. Rent Rs. 55. Apply Mr. Pavri, Dubash Building, Sleater Road, opposite Grant Road Station. (12425)

A magnificently situated, overlooking garden, S. and West open, modernised suite of office with 12' x 12' x 12' steel safes, suitable for banks, insurance coys., or such institutions. Shops and Terrace flats, "Zoroastrian Association Building", 12, Elphinstone Circle. 'Phone 44245. (12432)

68. FLATS TO LET

Airy four rooms flats, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rents cheap. Apply on Premises Telephone 26968. (12406).

86. SHOPS TO LET

Large shop in business locality. Victoria Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. Apply M. J. Gazdar, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort. (12428)

284 HYPNOTISERS

Hypnotise anyone instantly. Secret Egyptian method never fails. Particulars -|2|- stamps. Patrick, 528|5, 2nd Maradana, Colombo. (12404)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for Kerosene and Petrol sales throughout India. Apply with one anna postal stamp, Manager, Trade Co-operative Society, 45 Janjikar Street, Haji Habib Building, Koliwada, Bombay. (12429)

Wanted influential depot agents for sales of Cameron Teas in suitable packings with attractive gifts on a salary of Rs. 250 plus handsome allowances. Only persons able to show business need apply. The Cameron Tea Company, Saidapet, Madras. (12431)

Wanted—Organiser for Bombay City and Suburbs for an Insurance Company of Repute—Experienced Men with good connections and with atleast a Lakh of paid-for business in any one year to their credit need apply. Attractive terms to capable men who wish to better their prospects—Apply giving references to Box No. 12400, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted agents and stockists to push the sale of our B. P. standard products. Injection ampoules and other proprietory medicines. Monthly salary Rs. 45 allowance Rs. 15 plus a bonus. Apply to:—Universal Chemical Industries, 109 Khengrapatty, Calcutta. (12415)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted Sleeping Partner, Goan or European preferred, invest Rs. 2,000 at reasonable interest, in promising business. Box No. 12402, "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans advanced and arranged quickly on Personal Bond and other Mortgages. National Financiers, Hornby House, Hornby Road, Opposite Lloyd's Bank. (12426)

Loan 12,000 rupees advanced on Promissory Notes alone! Proof open for inspection! Larger sums arranged on mortgage of Estates, Ornaments, Policies, etc. Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, Balaram House, Charni Road Tram Junction, opposite Hardinge. (12427)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

To clear—a large selection of Whipcords, Gaberdines, Bedford and Cavalry cords, Sunproofs, Baratheas, Buckskin Strappings, etc., suitable for Military requirements for firms and Indian States at 20 per cent. below today's market rates. Samples on application:—Spencer and Co., Ltd., Madras. (12420)

Deepavali Lucky Prizes. (For Season Only). Let Tea dealers avail this opportunity of valuable Nilgiri Productions on competitive prices. Apply sharp for the list to: The Imperial Tea Home, Station Road, Mettupalayam. (12409)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS, LIMITED

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 4th November, 1939, to MONDAY, the 27th November, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.
(1274)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHANGES IN RATES AND FARES.

In order that the Public may be advised when changes in rates and fares are introduced on the G.I.P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G.I.P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in rates and fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.
(1253)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for three first Preference Shares Nos. P|24213|215 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Laxmibai Wd|o Vishnu Moreshwar Chitale have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has to claim in respect of said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

((Sd.) LAXMIBAI,
Wd|o Vishnu Moreshwar Chitale.
Date: 26-10-39.
(12425)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects for the post of an ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER, Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, for duration of war. Age 25-35. Salary 400-600. Good academic record and at least two consecutive years' experience in journalism required. Preference will be given to those who have worked inside a newspaper office. Candidates must be able to write perfect Hindi. Candidates should submit references and send cuttings of their published work, signed wherever possible. A certain number of candidates will be invited to appear before a Selection Committee. The successful candidate will be on one year's probation. Last date for receipt of applications addressed to the Principal Information Officer, Home Department, New Delhi, is November 11, 1939.
1269.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction (Part I) of SETH PRANSUKHLAL MAFATLAL HINDU SWIMMING POOLS AND BOAT CLUB AT CHOWPATTY.

Plans and Agreement form can be inspected and specification tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 10.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the 7th November, 1939.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MESSRS. MASTER, GATHE & BHUTA.
Chartered Architects.
34/38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1268

Public Notices

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

VACANCIES exist in the Communication Branch of the Royal Indian Navy for direct entry (Short Service) as Ordinary Signalman and Ordinary Telegraphist.

Candidates must have passed Matriculation and be able to speak English. Ages between 18 and 22. Starting pay rupees 26 per mensem with free rations, clothing and accommodation.

Applications are to be forwarded to:

THE SQUADRON SIGNAL OFFICER,
Naval Headquarters, Bombay.

By 10th November, 1939.
(1278).

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 15498/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 20th November 1939 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has issued the following new rule:—

69. All cycles ridden or wheeled in any street or public place shall have the rear portion of the rear mud-guard painted white over a space of one foot from the end of the mud-guard upwards so as to be easily visible from a reasonable distance at night, by following traffic.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th October, 1939.
(1276.)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the following work so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th November, 1939. Copies of plans, estimates, specifications, conditions of contract and tender forms can be had free on application to the undersigned or from the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 9th November, 1939. The tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100.

Name of work	Estimated amount.
(1) Cement Concrete road from Katopore Slope to Market.	Rs. 15,100

B. A. PATEL,
B.Sc., B.E., L.S.G.D.
Chief Officer,
Broach Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Broach, 26-10-1939.
(1275)

PROHIBITION NOTICE

In order to give time for the Committee appointed by Government to examine interim permits granted for the consumption of foreign liquor otherwise than on grounds of health or for religious ceremonies, it is hereby notified that all interim permits for the consumption of foreign liquor expiring on 31st October, 1939, other than those granted on the grounds of health or for religious ceremonies are extended so as to be valid for the period from 1-11-1939 to 30-11-1939, unless in any individual case the undersigned direct otherwise.

A Public intimation will be given later regarding the dates before 30th November, on which interim permits must be presented for replacement by regular permits.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 26th October, 1939.
(1280)

Public Notices

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS in the printed prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects, preferably natives of the Province of Bombay, or from non-British subjects declared eligible to hold any Civil Office in connection with the affairs of the Province of Bombay by a declaration issued under sub-section (2) of section 262 of the Government of India Act, 1935, for the permanent and pensionable posts of (i) MECHANICAL ENGINEER IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT AND (ii) PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, HAFFKINE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

(i) *Mechanical Engineer in the Forest Department.*

Candidates should possess a degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Indian or British University and should ordinarily be not more than 23 years of age on 1st December 1939. *Pay.*—Rs. 170-10-250-E. B.-265-15-400-E. B.-420-20-500, subject to revision. *Last date for receipt of applications: 18th November, 1939.*

(ii) *Pharmaceutical Chemist, Haffkine, Institute, Bombay.*

Candidates should have a degree of M.Sc., or a higher degree, in Organic Chemistry of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, post graduate training for not less than two years in Synthetic Organic Chemistry with special reference to the Synthesis of Organic compounds of medical value and research experience in Synthetic Organic Chemistry for not less than three years after graduation and evidence of original work of merit. Training in Pharmaceutical Chemistry will be an additional qualification. Age should ordinarily be not more than 35 years on 1st December, 1939. *Pay.*—Rs. 350-15-650, subject to revision. *Last date for receipt of application: 25th November, 1939.*

Full particulars are published in Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 26th October and 2nd November 1939, or can be had on requisition from the office of the Commission accompanied by an addressed envelope with a 2 anna postage stamp. Copies of the printed prescribed form of application will be supplied on payment of Rupee 1 for each copy either in cash or by a *crossed* Indian Postal Order in favour of "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," which should accompany the requisition for the form. *Payment by Money Order or by postage stamps will not be accepted. Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.*
1266.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 3488 of 1923.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and another .... Plaintiffs.
versus
VISHNU GANESH PRANJPE and another. .... Defendants.
and
BAI FATMABAI alias AMINABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Esmail. .... Assignee of Decree.

PURSUANT TO FINAL DECREE FOR SALE, dated 10th February, 1927, and Judge's Order dated 3rd March, 1939, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Wednesday 1st November, 1939, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.

All those several pieces of land, situate at Ghatkopar District Thana Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District Kurla, admeasuring in aggregate 5 acres and 15 1|2 gunthas and bearing Survey Nos. 134, 135, 144 Pot Nos. 6|1, 3|1, 7 and 8 and Falni Nos. 6|1, 5|2, 5|1.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land together with bungalow and well standing thereon situate at Kirol, Taluka Salsette and in the registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring 1918 square yards and bearing Survey No. 48, Pot No. 2 1|2 and Falni Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Assignee of Decree abovenamed at No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1939.

(Sd.) E. G. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
(1234)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the partnership carried on between Mr. D. S. KANETKAR, Mr. K. J. DIVECHA and Mr. F. P. DIVECHA under the name and style of Zenith Chemical Works at French Bridge and Princess Street has been dissolved.
(12433)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1574 of 1938.

NIRMALABAI, wife of Purshottam Parmanand Nirmal .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai SUNTOKBAI, widow of Odhavji Mulji and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Preliminary Administration Decree, dated 6th April, 1939, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Fazandari land (the Fazandars whereof are the Confraternity of St. Francis of Assissium), situate at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 144 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Collectors New No. 2244, New Survey No. 21 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 36 (part) of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 383 and 384, Old Street Nos. 65-67, New Street Nos. 475-483.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Fazandari land (the Fazandars whereof are the Confraternity of St. Francis Assissium) situate at Picket Road, admeasuring 58-7/9 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 21 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 36 (part) of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 928, Old Street Nos. 48-50-52 and New Street Nos. 47-49-51.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. POPATLAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Commissioner.
1272.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1619 of 1936.

BAI LAXMI BAI .. Plaintiff.
vs.
GANGAMMA & Ors. . Defendants.

The undersigned proposes to give a lease or leases for running the undermentioned Hotels and Restaurants as from 1st December, 1939. Tenders are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of November, 1939, at his Office, Maneckji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Intending lessees will have to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

LIST OF HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

1. Welcome Hindu Hotel, situate at Namdar Building, Fort, Bombay.
2. Welcome Hindu Restaurant, situate at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
3. Welcome Hindu Hotel (Girgaum Branch), situate at Tara House, V. J. Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
4. Welcome Hindu Restaurant, situate at Marina Mansion, Chawpatty, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1939.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.
(1264)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rev. FATHER PAUL FERNANDEZ, the President of the Church of St. Francis Zavier at Vile Parle, has on behalf of himself and other members of the Committee of the said Church contracted to sell to my clients the vacant plot of land at Vile Parle belonging to the said Church of St. Francis Zavier bearing Survey No. 100 Hissa No. 6 (part) admeasuring about 9000 (nine thousand) square yards and situate off the Nehru Road, free from all incumbrances or any liability or trusts for the said Church or for any other purposes.

Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 78, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at "Vaidya Cottage" Park Road, Vile Parle within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 27th October, 1939.

KRISHNAJI K. VAIDYA.
Purchasers' Attorney.
(1277)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

BONA FIDE SALE OF DRAWING, DINING & BEDROOM FURNITURE, RADIO, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) the 29th October 1939, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Nowroze Mansion opposite Bhatia Hospital Tardeo household furniture such as velvet lined suite and chairs, plate, glass show case, rolled top writing table, teapoys, revolving & tilting chair, 1 Chiming clock by "Homer," 1 Westinghouse Radio, dining table, chairs, dinner wagon, crockery case & stands Jacobean beds with mattress, dressing table, beds, iron cots, black wood glass screen, cupboards etc. property of a gentleman (leaving Bombay).

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.,

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BHAVANISHANKAR ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amin Desai & Nanavati Attorneys for Messrs. Javaji Keraji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Gajanan Dwarkanath Dadarkar, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th February 1938 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Saturday the 28th October 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure land together with buildings situate at Dadar Road admeasuring 3588 Square Yards or thereabouts and entered under Cadastral Survey No. 1250 part of the Lower Parel Division and assessed under G. Ward No. 3303 (1) Street No. 767 G. Ward No. 3303 (2) Street No. 767 A G. Ward No. 3303 (3) Street No. 767 B, G. Ward No. 3304 (1 & 2) (4) Street Nos. 768, 768A, 768C, and G. Ward No 3304 (5) Street No. 768 D.

For further particulars & conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin Desai & Nanavati Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC SAILINGS 1939.

From Hongkong to San Francisco and Los Angeles via Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu

Vessels.	Leaving Hongkong	Leaving Yokohama
Kamakura Maru	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Asama Maru	6 Dec.	14 Dec.
Tatuta Maru	20 Dec.	28 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	....	25 Jan.
Asama Maru	14 Feb.	22 Feb.
Tatuta Maru	28 Feb.	7 Mar.

Other Passenger Services are: Bombay-Japan via ports (Monthly) Colombo-Japan via ports (Fortnightly) Japan Scattle via Vancouver (Fortnight) Japan-Australia via Hongkong, Japan south America (West Coast) and China Japan Rapid Express (every 2, 3 days), and Colombo to Europe via Suez.

Passage rates from Bombay and Colombo to the Far East, and America and also from Colombo to Europe via Suez will be quoted on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA
United India Bldg., Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041, Telegrams "YUSEN"

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On The Air

Saturday, 28th October

Delhi I—Programme

358.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Saz Sangeet. 8-15 Majidanbai. 8-30 Ghulam Najaf. 9-0 Geet. 9-15 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 9-35 Songs from Screen. 9-50 Husn Lal. 10-5 Ghazalen. 11-30 For Film Fan.

4-0 p. m. Orchestra Programme. 1-35 Orchestral Programme. 1-42 Waltz Time. 5-0 Ghulam Najaf. 5-15 Dance Music from Stage. 5-25 Majidanbai. 5-40 Gracie in Theatre. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-15 Jail Ki Dilchaspian. 3. 6-30 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 6-45 Gauhar Sultan. 7-0 Husn Lal. 7-15 Kumari Maya Sen. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Duets with Dialogue. 1. 8-30 Home Beautiful. 3. 8-45 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 9-45 Husn Lal. 10-0 Ghulam Najaf. 10-15 Majidanbai.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-30 & 11-30 a. m. to 2-30 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-30 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Geet Aur Ghazal. 7-0 Aziz 7-5 Gauhar Sultan 7-25 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 7-45 Husn Lal. 8-0 Des Des Ki Boli. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Majidanbai. 10-10 Gut Mind on Sitar. 10-20 Gauhar Sultan.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-40 to 9-0 & 9-10 to 10-30 a. m. As in Delhi 1. 11-30 to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

5-45 to 7-0 p. m. As in Delhi 2. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Delhi 2. 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

8-0 Music (L.) 9-0 Music (L.) 1-0 p. m. Recorded Music. 6-10 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-20 Punjabi Folk-Songs. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Tamancha Jan. 7-15 Faiz Fareed. 7-30 Anand Sarup. 7-35 Raga in Three Moods. 8-0 Shadi Khana-Abadi. 8-15 Filmi Geet. 8-25 Popular Tune. 8-35 Sardar Husain. 8-40 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-45 Pahari Folk-Songs. 10-0 Fareb-I-Ajal. (H.)

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Music (L.) 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-25 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 11-30 to 12-57 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 to 1-30 As in Delhi 1. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

61.46 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 to 5-15 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 5-15 Recorded Music. 5-25 News (M.) 5-30 News (G.) 5-35 to 6-45 As in Delhi 2. 6-45 Now that I'M Sixty (M.) by J. R. Aikaonbar. 7-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Com News. 7-45 News in (M) 8-0 News (G.) 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 News.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-50 a. m. S. Srivastava. 9-0 S. Srivastava. 9-10 Leelabai. 10-30 Bengali and Hindustani Songs.

12-30 p. m. Request Programme. 1-10 With Sir Harry Lauder. 1-30 For You Madam! 1-45 First Steps in English. 2-5 Kathakatha. 5-0 Listeners' Selection. 5-30 For Countryside. 5-45 For Countryside 6-5 For Countryside. 6-30 Indubala. 6-50 A Jahil. 7-10 Indubala. 7-25 Matir Maya. 8-5 Doctor Part 2. 8-20 B B C Recorded Programme 9-5 Variety. 9-45 Dance to Music.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,535 kc/s.)

8-33 to 9-30 a. m. & 10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-35 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 8-30 As in Calcutta. 1. 5-30 P. K. Banerjee. 5-40 B. N. Sinha. 6-0 D. N. Chowdhuri 6-15 M. K. Chatterjee. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Only Four Songs. 9-45 For Oriya Listeners.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

7-30 a. m. Grammar Voice. 7-45 Film Music. 8-10 Light Session. 8-20 For Children.

4-0 p. m. M. S. Subramaniam: Voice. 4-35 M. S. Subramaniam: Voice. 2-0 Hullo Young Listeners! 4-0 Woman's Half-hour 4-30 Music (E.) 5-0 Shanta Apte. 5-20 S. D. Chellapa Voice. 6-5 Reading from Ezuthachan's Mahabharatham. 6-30 Sermons in Songs. 6-35 AIRS from The North. 6-45 Shrimati C. S. Rajam and Vijay Rao: Duets. 7-0 Economic Review (T.) 7-50 V. Santanamiah: Violin. 9-0 Indian Heptarchy. 2, by B. Shiva Rao.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s.)

7-30 to 9-0 a. m. & 1-0 to 2-30 p. m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 Devotional Ditties. 6-15 Mana Polamilo. 6-25 Selection from Kasimajili Kathalu. 6-35 Talkie Tunes. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Moon-Mad Melodies. 9-50 Chorus Songs. 10-0 London Palladium Orchestra. 10-9 Ye Mnsickle Party, 1599.

Hyderabad Programme

(411 metres (730 kc/s.)

9-0 p. m. Master Onkar: Marathi Music. 9-20 Selected Poems. 9-35 Master Kulkarni: Marathi Music. 10-15 Master Kulkarni: Marathi Music. 10-35 Master Onkar Marathi Music.

Dacca Radio Station Opening

The new 5 K W. Medium wave transmitter at Dacca, the construction of which is nearing completion will be opened on December 16, 1939. It is understood that both His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Honourable the Premier of Bengal have consented to give talks on the opening day. Dr. A. C. Sen has been appointed Station Director, Docca, and will take charge of his office shortly.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.) ..	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 30
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) ..		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat ..	9 15	15
The Flying Ranee Surat ..	10 58	18 05

Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawr Express	18 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	8-40

Spot Houses Sell December In New York Cotton

RUMOURS OF OBSTACLES REGARDING APPROVAL OF LOANS

Wall-Street And Local Buying

Bombay, Oct 27

The belief that renewed loan talk will have the tendency to strengthen the holding movement contributed to the advance on the New York Cotton Exchange which later reacted on less aggressive trade support.

LOAN PROGRAMME

While House approval of the loan programme on cotton is reported as withheld pending a study of the objections by the General Accounting Office on the ground that the loan is not mandatory under the provisions of the crop control law.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and advanced on active price fixing, Wall Street, Liverpool and Continental buying and light hedging. Prices later reacted on liquidation, finally Spot houses selling of December appeared on rumours or new obstacles arising from the approval of the loan programme. The session was easy.

At the opening December was quoted 4 points up at 9.18 and advanced to 9.23 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 9.03 on increased selling. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 9.35c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and with increased selling prices closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a loss of 4 points at 9.20c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with January 5.79. The market was quietly firm following increased U-Boat sinking and likelihood of another United States crop loan. The strength of Alexandria is the result of the Royal decrees protecting of cotton trade. Local buying met with hedging light. Scattered buying on reduction of the Bank rate met hedging of distants; later trade calling of nears and local buying supported the market which finally closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.40d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed 20 to 12 points up and Uppers advanced 14 to 12 points. The Alexandria cotton market was very steady and Sakels advanced 16 to 21 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 23 to 42 points.

LOCAL REVIEW

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. state:

Although there have been no exceptional fluctuations the New York market has shown great steadiness and a small advance has been registered nearly every day. The only sign of weakness has been in long stapled cotton where the basis has declined considerably while short stapled styles have been in good demand. The possibility of an early peace is now out of the question and all markets are becoming accustomed to the idea of a long drawn-out war and under these conditions we look for higher prices in America.

In the last war it has been pointed out to us that the consumption of American cotton fell from 13 1/4 millions in 1914/15 to 10 millions in 1918/19, so it was not because of an excessive demand from actual consumers that prices advanced as they did, but because of general prosperity and inflation. So far as America is concerned we see no reason why history should not repeat itself though not to the same extent, as the supply of cotton at the beginning of this war was far greater than it was then not only as regards America but also all other growths as well. There is every justification, however, that prices in America may go at least to a point where loan cotton may be repossessed.

We cannot feel so optimistic regarding the future of Indian cotton as the war has not so far brought about an improvement in the domestic trade which can be compared even remotely with the conditions in America. The local market is still suffering from the excessive buying which took place at the outbreak of hostilities and we do not think the consequent reaction is yet finished.

The only European countries to whom exports are permitted do not appear to require Indian cotton as they have presumably replenished their stocks with Americans which are cheaper on account of export subsidy, and the Far East has been the only buyer for the last two months. With one outstanding exception there is nothing wrong with the Indian crop and when arrivals start in greater volume it will be interesting to see what their ultimate destination will be.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (11-42 a.m.)	9.23+09
New York December lowest (3 p.m.)	9 03—05
Liverpool October highest	5.96+08
Liverpool October lowest	5 94+06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Good demand for nears from trade. Distants neglected.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

Bombay, Oct 26

DECEMBER	9.23—05
JANUARY	9.17—05
MARCH	9.07—05
MAY	8.93—03
JULY	8.78—04
OCTOBER	8.37—01

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 26

December	9.08—06
January	9.01—05
March	8.93—05
May	8.76—03
July	8.60—02
Middling Spot	9.36—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct 26

December	9.20—04
January	9.11—04
March	9.01—04
Middling Spot	9.20—04

NEW YORK

New York, Oct 26

11 a.m. rates Noon call

December	9.23	9.21
March	8.99	9.03
May	8.83	8.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct 26

	Bales.
Day's receipt at all U S Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent ...	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 26

October	5.96+8
November	5.84+07
December	5.81+07
January	5.81+07
February	5.78+06
March	5.76+C5
April	5.74+05
May	5.72+05
June	5.69+04
July	5.67+04
August	5.63+03
September	5.59+02
October	5.55+01
January	5.50+01
March	5.48+02
May	5.45+01
July	5.42+61
Middling Spot	6.40+05

11-12 a.m. quotations

January	580
March	5.75

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Oct 27

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	88	8 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy		87	8 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy		87	0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		93	0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt		14	0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		15	8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.		17	8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.		18	12 0

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

Twenty-two representatives of the Burmese and Indian papers of Rangoon were invited to the Secretariat when in the presence of the Home Minister the statement made by the Viceroy on the Indian situation and the Congress was explained by the Press and Publicity Officer.

In the course of the talk the Home Minister drew the attention of the journalists to the fact that the Viceroy's satement had nothing to do with Burma and it was not applicable to Burma as her case was quite different.

It is understood that some statement will shortly be made as regards Burma on the similar lines. —United Press.

COTTON DECREES IN EGYPT

The Egyptian Government have issued three decrees protecting the interests of Egyptian cotton growers and traders.

(1) Government will insure all ginned cotton against war risks.

(2) Government will give a guarantee to any bank wishing to advance loans to farmers to the extent of 85 per cent of the market price.

(3) Government will purchase cotton if the price on the Alexandria Bourse falls to yesterday's (25th October) close which will be regarded as the minimum.

The Egyptian and British Governments have concluded an agreement by which Britain will purchase 1,750,000 cantars of Egyptian cotton.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London, Oct 26

	This week
Total bullion	£ 1,100,000
Public deposits	12,600,000
(a) Other deposits	156,000,000
Government securities	106,000,000
(b) Other securities	26,300,000
Notes and coin	53,900,000
Notes in circulation	527,100,000
Ratio of reserve to Liabilities	31.93 p.c.
(a) Other deposits including bankers	116,800,000
(b) Other deposits include discount	4,600,000
Total deposits	168,600,000
Total securities	132,300,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 26

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	81
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	104 1/4
Victory Bonds	103 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	77
National Bank of India	27 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 27

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 196/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 196/12 and advanced to Rs. 198/4 on active buying and covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 197/8. The market was steady at this level.

Despite prospects of a small crop this year, it is said that there will be little export to Continent and only Japan and China will be buyers and that prices will decline during the period of heavy movement. This view seems erroneous as in the market several lakhs of bales are against straddle operations and the market position is strong.

Later on there was improved buying and Broach A/M delivery advanced to Rs. 199. Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points and with scattered realising prices declined to Rs. 198/8. The market was fairly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach A/M Rs.	197	0	0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/J	184	12	0
Fine M. G. Oomra March	183	12	0
F. G. M. G. Bengal D/J	146	8	0
F. G. M. G. Bengal March ...	147	12	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Oct 27

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	156	153	150	147
M G Punjab	156	153	150	147

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 27

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Fine	144-46	+3½	+ 3
Bengal F G	142-44		
C P 1	195-97	+17	+14
C P 2	193-95	+13	+10
Berar	199-93	+11	+ 5
Khandesh	186-89		
Jalna Sailu	186-89		
Khandwa	190-93		
Broach	203-05		
Sindh N T (New crop)	225-29		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,615	258
Central India		5,511	19,111
Barsi and Nagar	115	11,207	2,987
Hyderabad Gaorani			254
Berar	11	8,209	3,735
Central Provinces		1,460	6,314
Total Oomras	126	29,002	32,639
Dholera		3,702	16,673
N W Provinces	96	12,227	2
Rajputana		4,792	1,160
Sind Punjab	1,204	45,980	16,670
Broach		53	7,659
Coompta and Dharwar	302	10,808	5,015
Westerns Northerns	153	8,340	4,266
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			1,082
American			4
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,228	57,212	80,254
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		200	
Total	4,109	172,444	165,406
Arrived by road to 19th Oct 1939		12,500	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th Oct

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,521	6,963	18,345
Japan and China	3,443	115,147	112,862
Coast Ports	232	4,955	5,919
Up-country by Rail		61,423	43,606
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,932	25,921
Total	7,196	213,423	206,653

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 26-10-39	2507000	2032000
Receipts yesterday 26-10-39	3000	17000
Exports to date 26-10-39	1541000	1015000
Stock at Ports 20-10-39	2782000	3175000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-10-39	2397000	3272000
Stock at Liverpool 20-10-39	—	1120000
Visible Supply 20-10-39	—	7774000
Quantity in sight 20-10-39	5010000	4430000
Quantity out of sight 20-10-39	—	2291000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 26

Sakel: November 13.23+16; January 13.54+17

Giza: November 12.46+24; January 12.79+26

Ashmouni: December 11.16+29; February 11.32+33

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 27

Giza 2: Spot 7.53+11; October 7.20+20 November 7.25+20 January 7.30+16 March 7.38+14 May 7.43+13 July 7.48+12

Uppers: Spot 7.17+6 October 6.83+14 November 6.83+14 January 6.70+14 March 6.71+14 May 6.71+13 July 6.70+12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 26

Broach A/M highest 197 lowest 195 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 196 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 185 1/2 lowest 184 closing at 5 p.m. 185 1/4

Oomra March highest 184 1/4 lowest 183 closing at 5 p.m. 184 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 146 1/2 lowest 145 1/4 closing at 5 p.m. 146 1/4

Bengal March highest 148 lowest 146 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 148

COTTON PARITIES

Difference Broach A/M Liverpool May 118 points.

Difference Broach A/M New York May 132 points.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 27

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 85/4

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 86/6 nominal.

3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 86/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4

3 per cent 1962/65 Loan 82/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 94/4

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4

4 per cent 1960/70 96/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/1

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

4 per cent 1945/55 Loan 107/15

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93

4 per cent M Deb 1974 93

5 per cent M Deb 1959 101

5 per cent M Deb 1954 114

5 per cent K P T 1956 114

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct 27

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1,5 31/32 One month

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 328

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,290

Bank's buying T T 1 345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 54 3/8

HUNGKUNG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 29

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 27th inst.

Shanghai London 0/5 1/8 27th inst.

Japan London 1/2 1/32 27th inst.

Java London 7.42/48 27th inst.

New York London 4.00 3/8 26th inst.

London New York 4.02/4 26th inst.

London Paris 176/7 26th inst.

London Italy 78.75 26th inst.

London Belgium 23.90/24.10 26th inst.

London Switzerland 17.80/95 26th inst.

London Stockholm 16.70.90 26th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.52/58 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 25th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 26th inst.

Silver London ready 22 13/16 25th inst.

Silver London ready 23 3/8 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 3/8 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 1/4 26th inst

Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 25th inst.

Silver New York ready 35 26th inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 25th inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 26th inst.

London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 25th inst.

London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 26th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 27

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 4.00 3/8 at New York.

London silver prices advanced 9/16d. at 23 3/8d. for Spot and 7/8d. up at 23 1/4d. for forward. Speculators bought. Offerings were small and the market was steady. Later the market was inclined to be offered at fixed prices but buyers were reserved. New York Spot silver prices were reduced 1 1/4c at 35 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/4d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 61-12-6 and forward was Rs. 60-0-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26/11. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	41 9 0	59 14 0
Asho	41 8 3	59 14 0
Kartik	41 7 3	60 1 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 26

Spot 23 3/8 Forward 23 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct 27

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:

Ready (small grain)	Rs.	17	12 0
Ready (large grain)		17	14 0
Shipment September F B H ...		8	8 0
Shipment October F B H		8	12 0
Shipment November F B H ...		9	0 0
Shipment December F B H		9	2 0

Tone: Firm.

INTERMEDIATE TREASURY BILLS

Sale of Government of India Intermediate Treasury Bills is discontinued until further notice.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct 26

Rozario Santa Fe Nov fob quoted 19/6

South Australian Oct Nov quoted 21/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct 26

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb 10 13/16

Firmer Tone On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES IMPROVE

Narrow Budlee Differences

Bombay, Oct 27

The local share bazar was fairly steady with scattered buying and as anticipated budlee differences were narrow. Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons fell flat without any important effect.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was cheerful but cautious and small opening gains attracted profit taking. However, a slight sell-off in the afternoon from earlier high levels failed to bring out much for sale the market turning dull with fractional changes about evenly balanced and closing easy, apparently the preponderance of constructive business news being offset by uninspiring

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 27

Bombay Dyeing (865) 865 870 868 872

Century (257) 257 258 259 258/8

Central India (263/12) 263/8 264 263/8 266/8

Kohinoor (235) 295 296 295 296 298

New Great (268) 269 268 269 270

Simplex (92) 92/8

Swadeshi (253/12) 254 255

Associated Cement (131/12) 131/8 131/12 132/4 131/8

Andhra (1390) 1390

Tram Ord (121) 121/12

Tata Hydro (144/8) 145

Tata Power (1227/8) 1235 1232 1237 1235

T Steel Defd (1667/8) 1670 1675 1672 1685 1695

T Steel Ord (338) 339 340 342

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (134) 134

Bellapur (235) 205/8

B Steam (280) 277

B Burma (515) 516 515 511 512 513/12

war reports with sentiment divided on the immediate trend. U. S. Steel shares declined 1 5/8 at 76 3/4. Anaconda Coppers closed 7/8 lower at 33 3/4. General Motors gained 1/8 at 55 1/2 dollars.

The local market seems to have stabilised around present levels and at the moment in the absence of any important development, general business remains restricted. Market observers are inclined to take a bearish view as prices are not reaching higher levels but the most important development of the month which is about to close, is that there had been fairly large unloading by weak holders, which can be testified from comparatively small budlee differences. Last month Tata Steel Defds carried a premium of about Rs. 20 while to-day they were quoted at a premium of Rs. 8/7 only. This decrease of about 50 per cent in the carry-over premiums, is a positive proof of small volume of open speculative business in the market.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1670 and improved to Rs. 1675. At this level the market was steady for a considerable time but towards the close prices further improved to Rs. 1695. Ordinary shares also firmed up to Rs. 342/8. Cotton Mill shares also ruled fairly steady and Dyeings stood at Rs. 572/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct 27

100	AHMED ADVANCE	285	0
250	BOM DYEING	872	8
100	CENTURY	258	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	266	8
100	COLABA	138	0
100	Coorla	100	0
250	David	40	0
250	Dawn	300	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 6	3
100	Finlay	100	0
100	GOKAK	165	0
1000	Hindustan	1,795	0
100	Indore	36	8
100	Khatau	109	0
100	KOHINOOR	298	0
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	121	8
250	Model	49	8
50	MYSORE	90	0
200	NEW GREAT	270	0
100	Oosmanshahi	43	12

BUDLEE DIFFERENCES

TATA STEEL DEFDS	RS.	8	2 0
TATA STEEL ORD.		1	8 0
BOMBAY DYEING		3	12 0
BOMBAY BURMA		4	6 0
ASSOCIATED CEMENT		1	8 0

100	PHOENIX	260 0
25	SASSOON SILK	76 4
1000	Sholapur	3020 0
50	SIMPLEX	92 8
100	SWADESHI	255 0
100	SWAN	101 0
500	Vishnu	1110 0
1000	Westerns	855 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	92 12
25-50	Central	30 6
500	Imperial	1380 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	343 12
50-100	India	103 8
100	Reserve Bank	103 4
5	Union	5 7 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	131 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	585 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 8
20	Mercantile	29 8
15-75	New India	33 12
200	Oriental	3740 0
10-50	Vulcan	6 12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd Old	137 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1390 0
10	Ajmer	10 1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	121 12
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 12
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	151 4
100	TATA HYDRO	145 0
1000	TATA POWERS	1235 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	970 0
100	C Province	95 0
100	Dh. Baramati	93 0
100	Gujarat	93 0
100	Mandra Bhon	92 4
100	Pachora Jamner	73 0
100	Sara Serajganj	94 0
500	Tapti Valley	737 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6 3
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	43 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1695 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	342 8

MISCELLANECUS

100	ALCOCK	520 0
10	Air Services	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	205 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591 4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	277 0
125	B. BURMA	513 12
50	B. BURMA CONTY .	168 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 15 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	102 0
100	Western India Match	112 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	377 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	386 4
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	69 8
15	Scindia	21 15
25	Tata Oil Mill	43 4

PREFERENCE

| | | |
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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

N. Y. COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Britain Buying Alexandria Cotton

QUIETLY STEADY MARKETS IN LONDON

Broach Steady

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Reports regarding purchases by British Government of Alexandria cotton caused better feeling in New York Cotton market but higher prices attracted considerable liquidation and hedging and hence prices reacted.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady with some demand in Gilt-edgeds. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at the opening.

Forward price of London silver was lower by 3/8d where as spot rate showed no change. Gold is steady at £8/8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

New York, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	9.08
To-day's opening	9.15
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	9.11
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	5.81
To-day's opening	5.79
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.80
Difference	—.01
Broach A/M Expectation	Rs. 197-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 27.

The New York cotton exhibited brighter sentiment following news regarding purchases by British Government of Alexandria cotton while the steadiness of Liverpool imparted further stimulus.

The trading in December began at 9.15 i.s. seven points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying but the rise attracted increased liquidation and hedging with December reacting to 9.10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Locally, Broach April/May after opening at Rs. 196-12 advanced to Rs. 198-0 and closed quiet at Rs. 197-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 27.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (9.18/9.17) 9.15/9.13
March (8.96/8.96) 8.93/8.93
May (8.81/8.81) 8.80/8.80

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

American January (5.81) 5.80
American March (5.76) 5.76
Giza November (7.18) 7.28
Giza January (7.26) 7.32

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 27.

METALS

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted: quiet.

RUBBER

Spot (10 3/4 paid and buyers) 10 13/16 paid and buyers

Forward January March (10 13/16 paid and value) 10 13/16 paid and value

JUTES

Dundee November (£34 1/4) £34 1/4
Lightning November (£31 3/4) £31 3/4

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver 23 3/8d.
Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Oct 27

Wheat ready Rs. 3/0/9; Mangsir Rs. 3/1/1; Jeth Rs. 3/2/8

Gram ready Rs. 3/7/5; Mangsir Rs. 3/7/3; Jeth Rs. 3/3/8

Barley ready Rs. 2/10/0; Mangsir Rs. 2/10/0.

Peas ready Rs. 3/7/0; Mangsir Rs. 3/6/3.

Arhar ready Rs. 2/15/0; Mangsir Rs. 2/15/0

Cottonseed ready Rs. 2/9/2; Maize ready Rs. 2/9/5

Undertone steady, speculative buying.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 27

(Through the Seeds Traders' Association, Ltd.).

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 39 5 0
Highest	39 10 0
Lowest	39 2 0
Closing	39 6 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	36 3 3
Highest	36 5 6
Lowest	36 5 9
Closing	36 2 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	34 10 0
Highest	34 13 3
Lowest	34 7 3
Closing	34 8 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Oct 27

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 50 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 71 0 0

Tone: Steady.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	4.00 3/8
To-day's opening	4.00 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 27.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Milan (78.75) 78.75
London on Shanghai (0.4 13/16) 0.4 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-2 1/16 buyers 1-2 3/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 5/8 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 11/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received here to-day.

Speculators sold forward. Small bear covering. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 27.

Spot	(23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward	(23 1/4d) 22 7/8d—3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.

SILVER

Silver ready	59 6 0
Silver Asho	59 6 0
Silver Kartak	59 10 0

GOLD

Gold ready	41 9 0
Gold Asho	41 9 0
Gold Kartak	41 8 6
Sovereign	26 14 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Wheat January	3 13 0
Wheat May	3 15 6
Linseed May	6 5 0
Groundnuts February	36 1 0
Castorseed May	39 4 0
Cottonseeds January	24 6 3

Indian Sterling Loan

London, Oct. 27.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £81.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 27

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 115 December 115 February 116

Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 126 December 128 February 130

Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 159 December 162 February 161

Yarn No. 40s October 230 December 231 February 232

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

Madras, Oct. 27.

Government securities ruled steady. Amongst banks and textiles there was a fair enquiry for Reserve Banks and Buckinghams, Plantings and miscellaneous issues remained steady Exchange transactions 3 per cent 1963/65 G. I. loan Rs. 82/10; 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 G. I. loan Rs. 95/6; 3 per cent 1952 Madras loan Rs. 87/8; Reserve Bank of India Rs. 102; Buckinghams Rs. 196; Gokak mills Rs. 166/8; Travancore rubbers Rs. 4/12; Chembra peaks Rs. 2/8; B. B. rubber estates Rs. 2/6; Travancore sugars Rs. 8/10; Mysore sugar Rs. 35/12; East Tanjore elecs ordy Rs. 123/8; Mysore chemicals Rs. 8/14; Mysore tobacco Rs. 9; Mysore paper mills Rs. 10/4; Associated cements Rs. 132/12; Nov. Tata ordy Rs. 339; Nov. Indian Irons Rs. 32/7; C. D. Steel Corporation of Bengal Rs. 17/2; Steel Corporation of Bengal pref Rs. 91.

3½ OF GOVT. PAPER

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan was quoted at Rs. 86-8 for ready at 5 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 27.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 55 7/8) dol 55 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35) dol 33 3/4
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 78 1/4) dol 77
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 27.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £81
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£101 3/4) £102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1945-53 (£100) £100 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 3/4) £104 1/4
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1946-50 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 1/2) £68 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 5/8) £92 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/4) £91 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103 3/4) £103 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-9) 11-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (50-7 1/2) 50-0
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/4) dol 3
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 7-9
Princhin Johnson (21-9) 22-0
Imperial Chemical (30-1 1/2) 30-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-10 1/2) 58-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£19) £19
Dunlop Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Unilever Ordinary (31-3) 31-0
Ford Motors (14-6) 14-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48 1/2) £48 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (86-10 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Carrea 'A' (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (115-7 1/2) 116-10 1/2
P and O Def (20-4 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (66-3) 66-3
Bredfords Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (6-6) 6-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (28-3) 28-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-6) 28-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 50 1/2) dol 50 1/2
Indian Iron (44-4 1/2) 45-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-0
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (23-0) 23-0

JUTES

Barnagore (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (16-3) 16-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-3) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-7 1/2) 31-3
Burma Corporation (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 3/8) £11 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (45-7 1/2) 46-3
Rand Mines (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12 7/8) £13
Associated Portland Cement (69-4 1/2) 70-0
Trinidad Leasehold (85-0) 87-6
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 25-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£6 1/4) £6 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (62-6) 63-1 1/2
Burma Oil (64-4 1/2) 65-0
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-9
Shell Transport (85-0) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 1/4) £37 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29 3/4) £29
London Midland Ordinary (£10 3/4) £10 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 3/8
London Southern Def. (£10) £10
London Transpore 5 per cent (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
London Transport 'C' (£65) £65

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 27.

995 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 263 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd; 94 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 108 bags gum E Manji and Co; 20 bales animal skins A K A Rasool; 50 bales cotton waste Bhagat and Sons; 300 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 202 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co; 176 bales cotton twist, waste M Narottamdas; 146 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 616 bags myrabollam H Bhagvandas and Co; 1350 bags castor seed East Asiatic Co; 13 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 169 bales wool raw K Esmail; 4668 bags linseed K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Hansraj and Co; 100 bales cotton raw G M Vyas and Co; 123 bales cotton raw Sapt Textile Products Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan and Co; 72 bales cotton waste A Ravchand

IMPORTS

4900 bdle iron and steel goods; 60 loose steel tyres; 560 cases cotton piecegoods; 189 cases whisky; 90 cases stout; 845 cases sewing machinery; 600 cases machinery; 87 cases cigarettes; 346 cases soap, 350 loose accumulators, 430 cases provision 424 cases loose cisterns; 2099 bags chemicals; 210 dms chemicals; 1730 bales cotton raw.

BRISK WORK IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

All Three Readings Of Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill Passed

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bombay Legislative Council passed all the three readings of the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill to-day as it had emerged from the Lower House.

Over 100 amendments tabled by the Opposition were not moved while forty which came up for voting did not meet with the approval of the House.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, moving the first reading of the Bill said that the question of agricultural indebtedness had been considered both by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and both the bodies had recommended that the Governments concerned should explore the possibilities and desirability of undertaking legislation to secure the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. The Act was limited in its scope. It was intended to apply the provisions to agriculturist-debtors who cultivated lands personally and whose debts on January 1, 1939, were in each case less than Rs. 15,000 and more than Rs. 100. There was a further limitation that the debtor should be a member of a resource society approved by the Government before his debt could be settled under the Act.

The Finance Minister referred to the provision that in case an agriculturist debtor was found too poor to re-pay the debt in 25 instalments, he was to be declared an insolvent and half his property was to be sold for repayment of debt. In some respects this provision went counter to the law of contract but it had to be remembered that in the ordinary relations between a creditor and the ignorant agriculturist-debtor, the law of contract could not be applied.

GOVT.'S AIM

The Government did not claim that the bill was a heroic measure. The aim of the Government was to grant as much of relief to the peasant as was possible without doing any injustice to the creditor. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act which had been in force was very defective. Hence the need for a fresh measure.

The Finance Minister said that the Bill would lead to results sought to be achieved by the Government only if a serious effort were made to pursue the rural development scheme. He hoped that the future Governments would keep this in view.

Prof. S. R. Davar who lent support to the Bill said that no one could deny that the Government was inspired with best of motives in sponsoring the Bill. But as pointed out by the Finance Minister, it could not be expected to go far. If the Government raised a loan in order to enable the Indian peasant to use modern machinery in the matter of agricultural operations, the bigger problems of the agriculturist would be solved.

Mr. Narsingrao Desai who supported the Bill congratulated the Government for making an honest attempt to solve the debt problem of the ignorant peasant. Side by side with this effort, it would have been ideal if the Government had taken a loan with a view to liquidate the debts of agriculturists. The amount could be recovered from the peasant in equitable instalments.

GOVT.'S REPLY

In his reply, the Finance Minister said that the Government fully realised the necessity for improving agriculture in the province and for enabling the peasant to take advantage of modern machinery. But these big undertakings required time and patience. The suggestion for the taking of big loan by the Government for liquidating the debts of peasants was impracticable.

The first reading of the Bill was passed without deivision.

The amendments to the 82 clauses of the Bill were disposed of without delay.

The third reading was gone through without division.

The Council adjourned till November 2.

BR. BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, October 27

Special interest attaches to the Board of Trade returns for September—the first month of the war imports of fifty million sterling were 35 per cent less than September, 1938, while exports of 23 millions were 42 per cent less. —Reuter.

Viceroy's Declaration

(Continued from Page 6)

the verdict of the electorate is regarded as final. Why should it not be so in India too? The Indian people and the minorities have full faith in the Working Committee of the Congress and there is no doubt that the mandate given by the Working Committee will be followed and translated into action in this hour of crisis I suggest that the Working Committee should delegate Mahatma Gandhi in this hour of crisis to be the sole spokesman for India.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM S. R. BATLIVALLA.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Viewed in the historical perspective, what chance can the minority communities have at the hands of imperialism? It will not suit its policy to satisfy any communal demand. That is the reason why Mr. Jinnah found cause to complain to the Viceroy that the Governors failed to protect minority rights. Mr. Jinnah's grievances might be right or wrong. His method of seeking a remedy does no credit to Mr. Jinnah's political sagacity. Mr. Jinnah should halt and think that, if the British Government could satisfy the Muslim League in all respects, it cannot simply help satisfying the more powerful Congress. If both the Congress and the League can be pleased by the British Government at one and the same time, that can only be when the two bodies are identical in their demands. What the British Imperialism can do,—has ever done and is now doing—however is to displease either political body by turns, or in part, which is so well calculated to keep them apart.

The Congress is the first to get out of the bog of imperialistic favours. It non-co-operated with the Government, and created a situation in the country none too convenient for imperialism. The present menace of British Imperialism, as adumbrated in the Viceroy's statement, offers another God-sent opportunity for yet another rapprochement between the two communities. The League cannot be lost in the Congress, however many its Hindu members. The League will thus hold a key position in the Congress. It is the absence of the League from the Congress that makes the latter seem a Hindu body. If Mr. Jinnah stood for the Nationhood of India, and not for pan-Islam, he should *not* keep the League outside the framework of the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

SHAMJEE HEMRAJ.

Mahatma's Reply To Hoare

(Continued From Page 1)

the Muslims, all those who may be represented by the Hindu Mahasabha and others who refuse to be classified as part of Congress-India, it is Congress India which will be in danger of non-Congress majority and Congress has got to make good its cohesion even though it may represent a minority wholly unarmed, partly by outside force but largely by its own will.

IN MORAL SCALES

I AM GLAD, THAT SIR SAMUEL HOARE HAS DECLARED THAT THE PRESENT BRITISH POLICY IS TO BE JUDGED IN MORAL SCALES SUGGESTED BY ME. I VENTURE TO SUGGEST, THAT IF SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S SPEECH IS THE LAST WORD ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT; BRITISH POLITICAL MORALITY WILL BE FOUND WANTING.

NOT A BARREN DOCTRINE

Sir Samuel Hoare has laughed at non-co-operation as a barren doctrine. I am convinced that it is not as barren as he thinks. It has proved its worth in the eyes of millions of Indians and will do so again, if Congress remains truly non-violent, as I hope it will. The Congress decision is an imperative call to duty. It puts mostly the Congress and the British Government on their trial. Nothing but good will come out of it, if both will play the game.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 27.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind Jan. 18/14/9; Punjab 15/6/9; Desi American Jan. 21/8/3, Tone steady.

Wheat November 26/0/6; January 26/15/6; July 28/3; Tone steady.

Gram Nov. 33/7; Jan. 33/15; July 30/13/6; Toria Nov. 43/3/9; Feb. 40/15/9; Cottonseed Jan 20/11.

(Continued from column 7.)

age that was paid to the memory of Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani proposed that a copy of the main resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

He was supported by Major S. A. Paymaster.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Bombay's Tributes To Tairsee

Public Meeting Of Citizens Decides To Raise A Memorial

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, at a public meeting convened by the citizens of Bombay at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia Mayor of Bombay was in the chair.

Seth Mathurdas Vissanji proposed the Mayor to the Chair. Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta seconded him.

The Mayor said he was connected with the late Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee in several movements for a great length of time, and had occasions to observe and study his peculiar character and temperament.

With a blunt, almost rough exterior, observed the Mayor, Mr. Tairsee had a heart of gold; and he was a veritable Knight Errant for many a lost cause and for men and women in distress.

Continuing the speaker remarked: "He fought the priests, he fought the old orthodoxy; he fought communalism; and, with all these fights, he managed to keep his temper cool."

Concluding the Mayor observed "He had a wonderful gift of humour and had the knack of turning away many a serious moment and sometimes a crisis, with his ready wit. All this humour, all this cynicism and all these fighting proclivities, however, covered a temperament which was serious and which could put itself in tune with the unseen forces of the world.

In him we have lost a great worker, a great friend and a great personality. May his soul rest in peace!"

A resolution stating "That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record their deep sense of loss to the Indian commercial and sporting community by the sad death of Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. He rendered valuable services to the public in sporting, social, commercial and political spheres in his capacity as President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Legislative Council and on the Bombay Port Trust and as a member of the Chambers Committee and its President for some time.

His public life was characterised by his catholic sympathy for all worthy causes that needed support and by honesty and independence of judgment.

In him Bombay has lost an intrepid fighter for social and economic uplift" was then moved by Sir Hormasjee P. Mody who speaking on the resolution observed that Mr. Tairsee's life was full of achievement.

The speaker added that Mr. Taifsee came from a poor family and owed his education to a widowed lady who adopted him. He gravitated towards commerce, but he made his mark as a social reformer of wide repute.

Continuing the speaker traced how Mr. Tairsee ranged himself against powerful interests and created a host of enemies due to his blunt outspokenness.

The speaker then eulogistically described the multifarious achievements of Mr. Tairsee and remarked that Mr. Tairsee was always of the opinion that "the British are in India not for our good but for our goods.

As a politician Mr. Tairsee was one of those responsible for the development of the Home Rule League founded by the late Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Annie Beasant which he joined during the Bengal Partition movement.

As was characteristic of him, Sir Hormasji added he resigned from the Congress when differed with it on the Communal Award. Sir H. P. Mody concluded by paying homage to the memory of Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. J. C. Setalvad seconding the resolution observed that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had lost one of its Presidents.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji supported the resolution and said: "Mr. Tairsee was from his very youth a scorer of over-boundaries, whether in commerce, cricket or the Corporation.

Mr. B. G. Horniman in according his support to the resolution said: "It is with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow that I rise to support the resolution."

Mr. Horniman added that he was personally mourning the loss of a friend of 25 years' standing in the sad demise of the late Mr. Tairsee and gave his reminiscences of several incidents in the course of their friendship.

After describing the political and other activities of Mr. Tairsee Mr. Horniman proceeded to say: "Tairsee had been described as a cynic. He was not a cynic. He was earnest and honest."

Mr. Horniman concluded by saying that the City of Bombay had lost a great benefactor, a benefactor in all the good work and good thought he gave to the country.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, who spoke next compared Mr. Tairsee to Mr. Charles Bradlaw and narrated an account of Mr. Tairsee's activities in the Port Trust, which he had watched as a colleague.

Mr. Brelvi said that Mr. Tairsee lived a rich life. A life rich in public service and the esteem of his fellow-men.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi said that Mr. Tairsee started life as a businessman and had he continued as a businessman he would have ended as a multi-millionaire. But, said Mr. Brelvi, he preferred other things to material wealth and devoted his life to public service.

Mr. Brelvi described Mr. Tairsee's love for books and remarked that he was a voracious reader and had the distinguishing marks of a truly cultured man.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi said: "He was a good man, above all a lovable man."

The resolution was then put to the vote and unanimously carried all the members of the audience standing.

The other resolution passed at the meeting stated: "That this public meeting resolves that a memorial be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Seth Tairsee and that a Committee be appointed to collect funds and to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose.

The resolution was proposed by the Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy and seconded by Mr. Mathoeradas Tricumji.

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, Narayanlal Bansilal and Shantaram Shete supported the resolution and associated themselves with the hom-

(Continued In Col. 5)

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 15, 1863
Muslim: Ramzan 12, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 22, 1309
Hightide: 11-38; —
Lowtide: 5-44; 17-51
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 8m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Corporation till 6th November 1939, unless exigencies of business require a meeting to be called in the meanwhile.

MAZDAZNAN SERVICE

Mazdaznan Service will be held tomorrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at Laburnum House, Laburnum Road New Gamdevi, Bombay.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

That "The Doctors Are The Agents Of Deseases" will be the subject of a debate at the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m.

IRAN PARSI INDUSTRIAL COLONY

A meeting of this Colony will be held at Kirti Bldg., 31 Forbes Street, opposite Greaves Cotton and Co., Fort, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

S. I. ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the S. I. Association and the Asthika Samaj, Rao Bahadur Ramaswami Sivan will deliver a public lecture (in Tamil) on "Social Problems" at 5-30 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday).

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

The monthly concert will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Master Basvaraj and Miss Krishnabai will entertain the members with vocal music.

GHATKOPAR SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sabha Sharad-Utsav will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Gurukul Gujarati Shala, when Messrs. Chunibhai Patel and Gunvantrai Acharya will entertain the gathering.

"TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION STRIKE BALLOT

A Strike Ballot will be held to-day (Saturday), from 12 to 5-30 p.m. at the Dhun Mahal Room No. 23, opposite Dhobi Talao Tram Junction.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT KHAR

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at Laxminagar Hall, 16th Road, Khar.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "B" WARD

Under the auspices of "B" Ward Dist. Congress Committee there will be a monthly flag salutation at Musjid Bander Road near Gaya Bldg., to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.). Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will unfurl the flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "G" WARD

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a Monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Worli Koliwada, in the Maidan opposite New Hanuman Mandir.

DADAR MATUNGA GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL

Sharadpurnima will be celebrated under the auspices of the Dadar Matunga Gujrati Sahitya Mandal to-day (Saturday), at 7-15 p.m. in the Ramnarain Ruia College Hall Matunga.
Smt. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

FREE FIRST-AID CLASS IN GUJARATI IN THE FORT

Under the auspices of the Friendly Union Ambulance Centre, a First-Aid Class in Gujarati will be started from to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Building, Town Hall Compound, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. No fees are charged.

DESHASTHA RIGVEDI BRAHMIN SANGH, DADAR

A charity performance of the Marathi Drama "Bebandshahi" will take place on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel, in aid of "the higher education Fund" of the above Sangh.

C. K. P. SAMAJIK SANGH JANJIRA

The annual Sharad Sammelan of the C.K.P. Samajik Sangh, Janjira, will be held at 9-0 p.m. to-day (Saturday), in Kasturchand Building, near Portuguese Church, Gokhale Road, Dadar. Musical programme by Mr. Nimbkar and others.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "What is beyond five Sheaths" Paucha Kosha, at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA

The Kojagiri Paurnima will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 10 p.m. in the Gymkhana Pavilion. A musical programme has been arranged for the occasion. The Prize Distribution of Carrom and Table Tennis Tournaments 1939 will also be held at the same time.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Mutiny of the Elsinore" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Second Fiddle" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"On Borrowed Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Royal Hawaiian Entertainers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Five Came Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G-Men" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bhole Bhale" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Swastik" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Stand Up and Fight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Dawn Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Idiot's Delight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BE READY FOR EMERGENCY

Rajaji's Advice To Tamil Nad Congressmen

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee this morning, when the present political situation was discussed.

Rajaji's advice, it is learnt, to the committee was not to pass any resolution at present in view of the Congress Working Meeting at Wardha at the end of this month.

While the meeting was not open to the press, it is reliably gathered that Rajaji exhorted the members to be ready for any emergency.

Military Training For Madras University Students

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 27.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held this morning it was resolved to impart military training to all University students. It was also resolved to create training centres in all first grade colleges affiliated to the University.

BHAVNAGAR DEWAN FOR DELHI

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 27.

It is reliably understood that Diwani Judge Sunavala is appointed Joint Sir Nyayadhish in place of Mr. Balkrishna Trivedi and Botad Nyayadhish Ishwarlal is appointed as Mukhya Nyayadhish in Bhavnagar.

The Diwan with Mr. Hargovinddas Trivedi, after seeing Resident Gibson at Rajkot, proceeded to Delhi. He will return after eight days.

It is believed that the Dewan is invited by the Viceroy.

H. H. The Maharaja has gone to Vankaner to attend Princes' meeting. He will also probably go to Delhi.

Rules For Change Of Name Of Persons

Rule 29 of the Defence of India Rules provides that no British subject who was in British India on the day on which the Defence of India Ordinance came into force shall, while in British India, at any time after that day, assume or use or purport to assume or use for any purpose any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known immediately before that date, unless at least one month before the day on which he first assumes or uses or purports to assume or use that other name, he has given to the Provincial Government a notice specifying his existing name in full and the change which he proposes to make in it and the address of his place of residence or place of abode, if any, in British India.

The Bombay Government has now directed that every notice required to be given to it under this rule should be sent through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, if the person giving the notice resides in the city of Bombay, and through the District Magistrate concerned if such person resides elsewhere, and that such person should also publish in the Bombay Government Gazette a notice of his intention to change his name specifying the required particulars.

BARODA, Oct. 27.

The Baroda Government have passed an emergency legislation through an Ordinance called "Requisitioning of Vessels Ordinance, 1939."—United Press.

KALE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY COMPLETE

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Kale Committee which was appointed by Government last year to inquire into the affairs of local bodies in the Mofussil held its last meeting to-day at the office of the Local Self-Government Institute to sign its report, which will be submitted to Government this evening. The report is unanimous. It is a lengthy document covering over 175 pages of typed matter.

Prof. Kale was at home to all the members of the Committee at the Institute's office and a group photo was taken on the occasion. Rao Saheb Nagarkutti moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Kale, supported by Mr. Vasant Naik and was unanimously passed.

149TH CEREMONY OF K. M. SHROFF'S AGIARI

The 149th anniversary of the Kharshedji Maneckji Shroff's Agiari, situated at Old Police Court Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, will be celebrated on Tuesday next, (31st instant), (Roj Astad, Mah Ardibehesht), when the Jashan ceremony will be performed at 9-40 a.m. under the direction of Ervad Navroji Edulji Pavri, the Panthaki of the Agiari, where Zoroastrians are expected to join the celebrations in large numbers.

THE BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

The Bombay Field Club has arranged a visit to the ancient Temple of Ambarnath to-day (Saturday), when Mr. Jagannath Ahivasi of the Sir J. J. School of Art will explain to the party the artistic excellence of the sculptures in this historical temple.

AN INTER-PROVINCIAL WEDDING
(From A Correspondent)

Laxmi Baug, Bombay, was "en fete" on Thursday night when an inter-provincial wedding took place, the contracting parties being Miss Premalata Bai, eldest daughter of Dr. Amlady of the Burma Medical Service and Mr. D. R. Basrur of the Govt. Wireless Dept. Karachi, Sind.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Lucknow in January 1940 will be elected on Saturday the 4th November, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. All who wish to go as delegates should send in their names before the 31st October, 1939, to The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Women's Association, (A.I.W.C.), Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN'S MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m on Ghoga Street, Fort, to explain the question 'What Next After The Resignations' Messrs. Karnik, Shetty, Rajaram Panday, Maniben Kara, Shastri and others will address the meeting. Mr. Atmaram Patil M.L.A.) will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Secretary Bombay National Guards writes:—

An extraordinary meeting of the general body of the B.N.G. will be held on Sunday the 29th October at 7 a.m. at Congress House to consider the future activities of the guards. All members and recruits are requested to be present punctually and in full uniform as it is the last Sunday of the month also. There is a public meeting on Saturday the 28th inst. in B.B. and C.I. Dadar, and all are requested to be present at B.B. and C.I. Railway Station at 7-30 p.m. sharp.

"AT HOME" TO GIBB HIGH SCHOOL HEAD

It is proposed to give an 'At Home' to Mr. M. M. Pai Head Master, Gibb High School, Kumta—now in Bombay—on the eve of his retirement from the School. All his past students and friends are requested to be present tomorrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the premises of the Robert Money High School, Proctor Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Dr. A. V. Baliga will preside.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Is Dharavi under Suburban limits asks a correspondent?

Of course the place has a tannery writes my correspondent, but cleanliness must be maintained some how.

This area is under the Bombay Municipality and it is a real disgrace to the Municipality's several praiseworthy activities.

Dharavi has a population that lives in broken houses, huts etc. The industry of the place is a money making one and the Municipality would do well to get the wealthy leather merchants to provide better living places for the workmen.

With village uplift work now proceeding apace throughout the Suburban area one feels that such a miserable place like Dharavi must not exist in our City limits.

PROHIBITION CHECK AT MAHIM.

Mahim at the foot of the causeway appears to be rather busy, due to the Prohibition inspection by the excise police.

TO-DAY 3-30 P. M.

NATIONAL PREMIERE OF BOMBAY TALKIES'

Pouring a Heart,
To Strains of Art,
In a Rain of Melody!

KANGAN

A Story that draws its Drama from the Roots of Life.

Love seals its Pledge of Loyalty

'RESENTING
THE SCREEN PAIR
THAT BIDS FAIR
TO BE THE CASTING
COUP OF THE SEASON.

From a Story by GAJENDRA KUMAR MITRA,

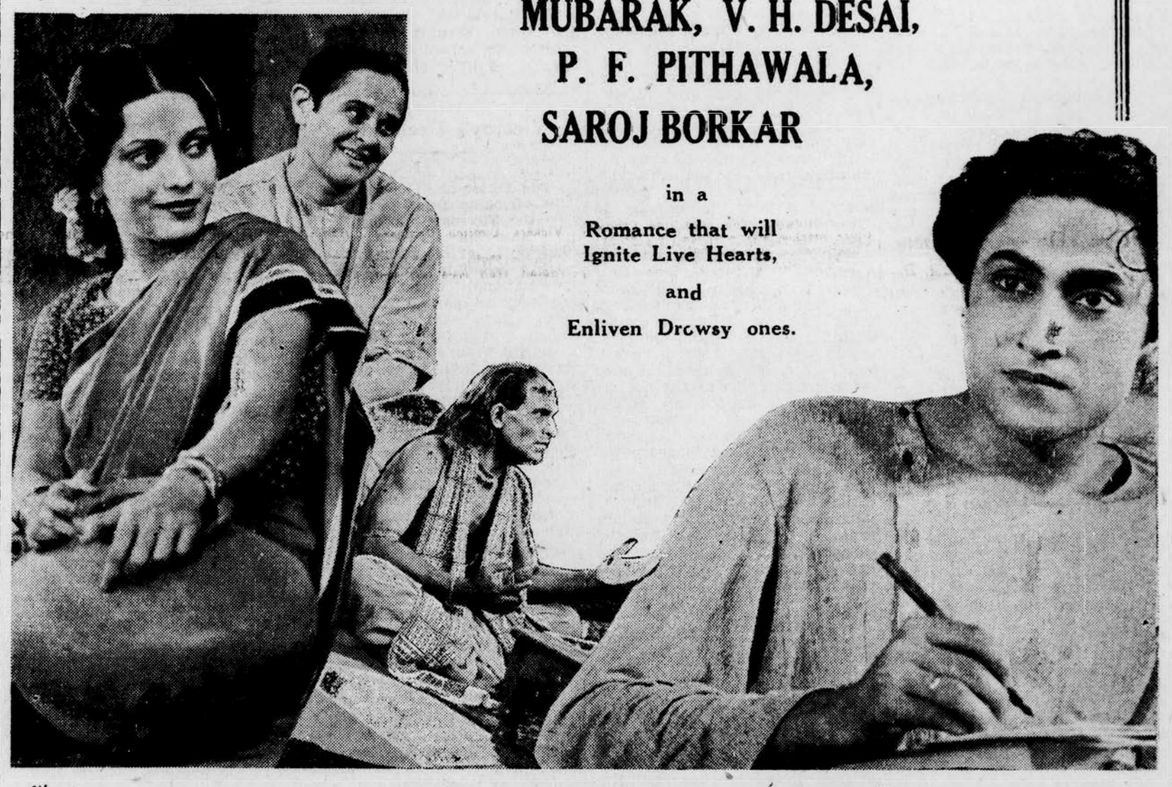
Adapted for the Screen by SARADINDU BANARJEE

The Lovely LEELA CHITNIS
AND
The adorable ASHOK KUMAR

WITH

MUBARAK, V. H. DESAI,
P. F. PITHAWALA,
SAROJ BORKAR

in a
Romance that will Ignite Live Hearts,
and
Enliven Drowsy ones.



FROM TO-DAY — ROXY

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

AT BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE THEATRE Talkies, New Queen's Rd.

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VOTE FOR CONGRESS NOMINEES

Sardar Patel And Bhulabhai Appeal To Municipal Voters

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai, have issued the following appeal to the voters of Khetwadi-Tardeo and Dhobitalao-Fanaswadi Wards to support the Congress candidates contesting the by-election caused in these two Wards:

On the 31st of this month, the Municipal voters of Khetwadi-Tardeo and Dhobitalao-Fanaswadi Wards will have to go to the polls to select their candidates for the 2 by-elections due to the two vacancies that have been caused, one by the resignation of Mr. Babrekar, a Congress member of the Corporation being appointed as Presidency Magistrate and another by the unfortunate death of Mr. Gunvant Kapadia another Congress member of the Corporation. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Prof D. R. Gharpure and Shri Vithaldas Damodar Govindji respectively as the Congress nominees for these by-elections.

Both Prof. Gharpure and Shri Vithaldas are loyal and disciplined Congressmen and they can be relied upon to do their best in serving their electors. The addition of these two friends will further strengthen the Municipal Congress Party.

It is a common experience that many voters remain indifferent in by-elections and do not even care to go to the polling booth. This attitude will be harmful to the Congress candidates.

We have to earnestly appeal to the voters of these Wards to actively co-operate with the Congress to see that these two Congress nominees are returned to the Municipality at the top of the polls.

Municipal By-Election in DhobiTalao-Fanaswadi & Khetwadi-Tardeo

A Municipal by-election in the above Ward has been caused by the death of Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, who was a Congress representative in the Corporation. The B.P.C.C. has nominated Sjt. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji as a Congress candidate to contest this by-election.

Sjt. Vithaldas D. Govindji's Symbol is "Elephant".

Day of the Polling is Tuesday, October 31, at Esplanade Maidan between 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.).

A Municipal by-election in the above Ward has been caused by the resignation of Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, who was a Congress representative in the Corporation before he was appointed a Presidency Magistrate. The B.P.C.C. has nominated Sjt. Dattatraya Ramchandra Gharpure as a Congress candidate to contest this by-election.

On behalf of the Congress we appeal to the voters of this Ward to vote for Prof. Gharpure and see that he retains the seat for the Congress.

Prof. Gharpure's symbol is "Scales".

Day of the Polling is Tuesday, October 31, at Gowalia Tank Maidan between 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939.

AN APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS

The Bombay Premier's resolution on the war crisis was carried by the Legislative Assembly by a comfortable majority of 92 votes against 56. The majority might well have been larger, considering that the resolution, as amended by Mr. Munshi, guaranteed safeguards to the minorities. But it appears that many of the present minority leaders gather from the attitude of the British Government that it may pay them better to spite the Congress. Such tactics, however, have already begun to outrage the feelings of sections of the minorities concerned, as may be seen from the repudiation by these sections of the manoeuvres of Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar. It cannot be long before the Congress position will be appreciated by much larger majorities than it has been so far. It is a great relief, in any case, to see that the amendment of the Muslim League was not supported by any except its own members. The Muslims of India should not allow themselves to be discredited in this country and abroad as being opposed to democracy and freedom.

Madras Ministry's Resignation

The Congress resolution in the Madras Assembly was carried by a much larger majority of 153 votes against 22. Even if the Muslim League members, who had walked out of the House because their amendment was ruled out of order, had remained in the House and voted against the resolution, the majority would still be an overwhelming one. We know that capital will never-theless be made of the minority votes in the country. But no one is so bold even in India as to say that the opinion in a province or the country is to be gauged rather from the varying views of the various minorities than from the common view of the majority However, things are fast passing beyond the stage of debates. The Madras Ministry has already tendered its resignation and it will not be more than a week for other Congress Ministries to do likewise. The Governor has not yet accepted the resignation as he says he wants time to make other arrangements for carrying on the administration. Not much significance need be attached to the delay in the acceptance of the resignation as the Governor is in all probability only considering whether he should try an alternative Ministry or to take over the administration himself and carry it on with the aid of Advisors. His task will not be easy as the Justice Party, next in strength to the Congress, is understood to have resolved that its members should not accept office either as Ministers or Advisers in the existing circumstances. Similar difficulties will arise in other provinces and will not be solved merely because half a dozen persons may at any time be collected to accept Government jobs.

Hoare's Reply

The question is anxiously asked by millions if the British Government will realise their error and retrieve it before it is too late. Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the Commons, though it does not close the door for negotiations, does not encourage any hope of the Government arriving at a settlement with the Congress. His fairly clear statements on the main issues preclude any such hope. To the main demand of the Congress that at the end of the war India should be guaranteed full freedom. Sir Samuel gives the reply that so long as there are conflicting interests in India it is impossible to concede the demand. His own words are as follows:

"It is these divisions that have made so difficult the task of setting up Responsible Government at the Centre and of achieving the great ideal of an All-India Federation The Princes are afraid of domination by British India, the Muslims are firmly opposed to a Hindu majority at the centre. The Depressed classes and other minorities genuinely believe that Responsible Government, meaning a Government dependent on the Hindu Majority will sacrifice their interests. These anxieties still exist. I wish they did **not. But as long as they exist,** it is impossible for the Government to accept the demand for immediate and full responsibility at the centre on a particular date If we did so, we should be false to the pledges that time after time we have given in the most solemn words to the Muslims, other minorities and the European community

It must be noted carefully that the Princes and Europeans are included among those that have got to be satisfied by the majority before the British Government would think of setting up anything like a Responsible Government at the Centre. let alone Dominion Status or complete Independence. Now, whatever settlement the Congress may make with the Muslims and other recognized minorities, the British Government will take good care to see that the Princes and the Europeans are no party to it. That is to say, if Sir Samuel accurately expresses the mind of the British Government and if India's freedom is to depend on the generosity of the British, she will have to wait till the Greek Kalends.

A Challenge To India

There are several other disconcerting features in Sir Samuel's speech, a positively sinister one being his picture of India, not as a nation, but as a "League of Nations." We shall deal with these by and by. For the present we shall only say that his speech may render a service to India by correcting any possible tendency here towards undue optimism, towards excessive faith in mere declarations and by reminding Indians that imperialists cannot easily shed their imperialism. In his statement on Sir Samuel's speech Gandhiji rightly insists that if Britain has really shed imperialistic ambitions, as Sir Samuel says she has, "the proof of it should be forthcoming even before India is statutorily declared independent." Sir Samuel's speech gives little hope of such a proof. It is rather a challenge to India, particularly to the Congress, to win freedom as things are in India and to present a united national front Congress has no alternative but to accept the challenge. As Gandhiji says, "the Congress decision is an imperative call of duty." And if Congress only strives to maintain perfect non-violence and communal goodwill in the country, it will emerge from the present crisis more triumphantly then ever before

Settle Minorities' Problem

We have said that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is a challenge to the Congress to present a united national front. He has sought to pit the minorities against the Congress. It is an old familiar and sinister game. The Congress President has given an effective rejoinder to Sir Samuel Hoare. Babu Rajendra Prasad says: "Let the British Government throw on Indians the responsibility of producing a constitution without any interference from outside and promise to give statutory effect to it when produced That will be a genuine offer." Referring to the anxieties of the Princes and minorities Sir Samuel says that "as long as they exist, it is impossible for the Government to accept the demand for immediate and full responsibility at the Centre on a particular date." It is not merely the minorities in British India, but also the Princes and the Britishers in India, who provide Britain with the smokescreen for refusing India's claim to freedom. The country cannot accept such a position. Nevertheless the country cannot shirk its responsibility of ending the present tragedy of being like a house divided against itself. The Congress, as the custodian of India's honour, owes a special duty in this respect. It is determined to protect the interests of the minorities. Yet the minorities show a strange distrust of it and would rather continue the country's slavery than accept its claim on trust. No national organisation, in any other country, has ever found itself in such a painful position. But no national organisation in any other country has had such a glorious record of noble service of the people as the Congress has. In this hour of a great crisis we trust it will not allow the provocative attitude adopted by the minorities to deflect it from the urgent task, the accomplishment of which will ensure success for whatever programme of action it adopts. That task is to bring about an inter-communal understanding by formulating, in consultation with the accredited representatives of the minorities, the constitutional safeguards they seek in a free India. After all, the Congress is committed to the acceptance of a constitution that is framed by a Constituent Assembly in full agreement with the representatives of the minorities on it. There is no reason why the next few weeks should not be devoted towards organising an effective machinery that would secure a settlement of the safeguards that the minorities demand. The fact that we have had bitter experience of All-Party Conferences in the past should be no argument against a serious attempt being made to solve a problem that—even apart from Britain's using it as a screen to perpetuate her domination over us—we owe it to our patriotism to solve, if we wish to end the present tragic state of intercommunal bitterness. If we succeed in the attempt, no power on earth can stand for long between us and freedom. If we fail, it will be a great misfortune indeed, but the consciousness of having made an honest attempt to perform a patriotic duty will only stir the nation to carry on with redoubled energies its struggle for independence. We appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress once again to take the initiative in bringing the representatives of the minorities together and ending a situation that has become intolerable.

OUR LONDON LETTER

War Aims

DEMAND FOR CLARIFICATION

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Oct. 5
(Delayed in Transmission)

It is now exactly a year since Mr. Chamberlain returned from Germany declaring triumphantly that, as a result of his negotiations with the German Chancellor and at the expense of Czechoslovakia, he had ensured peace for our life time. Short as the period is that has elapsed since then, the face of Europe has altered completely and Mr. Chamberlain and his Government find themselves in the midst of a war of greater dimensions than had been foreseen even in 1938. The war, it is true, from a purely military and naval point of view, has so far not gone at all badly for the Allies. Poland has been overrun and if the defence of that country were the sole object with which the war was begun, it would follow that Britain and France have already lost it. But behind Poland is the question of the survival of the British and French Empires in a duel with the armed might of Germany. Looking at the war from this point of view, the Allied Powers have so far lost little ground. Indeed, the French armies are in occupation of several hundred square miles of German territory and the war is being waged on German soils. It is being waged at a very slow pace. Considering the nature of the ground and the fortifications with which it is covered, the French advance into Germany has perhaps not been excessively slow. The frontal assault on the Siegfried Line which would have entailed the sacrifice at one stroke of hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers has not been undertaken. Even if it had been, experts are agreed that it would have stood little chance of success. The actual gains made by the French armies mean only that the defensive area in front of the Maginot Line has been extended so that while, on the one hand, the Germans would encounter far greater difficulties than otherwise if they attempted to launch an attack on the Maginot Line, on the other hand the French are daily in a better position to subject the Siegfried fortifications to heavy artillery bombardment.

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From the point of view of any decisive movement on the part of either the French or the German forces, there is, as the French communiques make it clear, nothing very startling to be expected. The period of strategic waiting continues. On the other hand, naval activity, we have been given to understand, has been ceaselessly going on for the last five weeks. As a result, German submarine attacks have, if only temporarily, been mastered. For a week or ten days now no British vessels have been sunk and cargo insurance rates are actually said to have gone down. Within the last few days, however, there have been several neutral casualties on the high seas, particularly in the North Sea. The shipping of Scandinavian countries has been made the target of German attacks and relations between Germany and these countries are being strained. The Swedish Navy has been brought into action in defence of Swedish merchant ships and there is also great indignation in Denmark at the sinking of Danish vessels. The German case seems to be that if Britain is entitled to use her navy in order to cut Germany off from supplies, the Germans are entitled to retaliate by preventing access to British ports. The answer to this argument as given out frequently by the Ministry of Information is that in the first place no neutral vessels have been sunk by the British Navy and secondly that Britain has established judicial tribunals and a widely publicised list of contraband articles which are designed to impede the activities of neutral shipping only in so far as those activities are proved to be to German advantage. The naval situation at present, therefore, is one of continued Allied supremacy and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill, has promised the country that as the weeks pass the power and resources of the British Navy would increase rather than diminish.

★

There is one aspect of this war which has caused universal surprise, namely, the comparative slowness of the development of air action. So many alarming pictures had been drawn by imaginative writers on the horrors of air warfare that most people are wondering why so far none of those horrors has been witnessed either in Germany, France or England. The Royal Air Force and the French Air Force have been very active in facilitating the military observations of the Allies in the Siegfried Line zone. British air-crafts have moreover, frequently flown over German territory as far East as even Berlin notwithstanding Goering's boast that no enemy aircraft could fly over Germany with impunity. So far these 'planes have only carried leaflets attempting to present the Allied case to the German people and to demonstrate to them the danger of permitting the Nazi regime to continue in power. But neither the Germans nor the Allied Governments have yet authorised the use of aircraft for independent action such as the attack on aerodromes, factories, railway junctions, canals, etc. This fact has naturally led to considerable speculation. The real reasons for such abstention are perhaps only known to the air Staffs of the countries concerned. One theory put forward is that while it is extremely difficult to destroy even military objectives from the air where there are adequate ground defences, the attempt to do so can only lead to losses out of proportion to the advantage to be gained therefrom.

★

It is being pointed out that while air action such as that undertaken by the German in Poland and against the Spanish Republican Government could be extremely even decisively useful to the attacking power such action has no chance of making more than a negligible difference to the ultimate military issue where the countries concerned are more or less equally well armed for air attacks as well as defence. The Polish Air Force had been put out of action within the first few hours after the outbreak of war and Poland was very inadequately equipped for defence against the bombing. The reason why air attacks were successful in China and Spain are also the same, namely, the lack of sufficient facilities either for defence or counter-attack. England and France, however, have an air force which is equal if not superior in strength to that of Germany and both, England and France, are adequately protected with anti-aircraft guns, baloon barrages and similar devices for warding off or minimising the damage that could be caused by a bombing raid. In these circumstances, it is consi-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 2).

Viceroy's Declaration

I

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Looking from all points of view the Viceroy's declaration is most unsatisfactory and is without any ray of hope for democracy or freedom in India. The Indian National Congress is the only political party which can speak for the whole of India to day. Electorates of eight out of eleven provinces in India have given the Congress the right to speak for India. The rights of the minorities have not been jeopardized in eight out of eleven provinces where the Congress holds its sway, and yet the Congress claim to represent the whole of India including the Minorities is denied by the Imperial Government. In England and elsewhere in Europe

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 5)

THE DEBATE DRAGS ON

By D. F. Karaka

The debate on the Prime Minister's resolution was continued yesterday. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had begun his speech with such promise, failed to maintain his usual standard and his tailing off was a little disappointing. The trouble was that though his heart was in the resolution, his mind could not adjust itself to the situation of having to support it from the wrong side of the House.

Mr. Jhabhvala followed. It is gratyfying to see how this Trade Union member speaks time and again in a manner, which is sane, sensible and intensely practicable. He extended his hand to the Prime Minister on this occasion and he added very appropriately that it was not a weak hand, but that of the working classes of this country.

Mr. Munshi made a very conciliatory speech. He is obviously gifted with fluency of speech

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan pointed out how the Muslim Opposition in the House failed to represent the point of view of the Muslim masses which they claimed to represent.

Mr. Parulekar was quick and to the point. He almost compares with Mr. Maxton in the House of Commons. He shares with Mr Maxton that perfect sense of courtesy which endears him to all parties and sections of the House and to the Chair. He had the right conception of public speaking. His peroration, which was a series of pertinent questions, was quite first class and what was so important was that he rang true. Although he spoke for the working classes, he did not use the usual tub-thumper's arguments. He was clear and precise. He even said that though he championed the cause of the working class, he belonged to the middle-classes and that, therefore, he had no right to assume on their behalf responsibilities which would fall on them and not on him. He also made one very emotional remark. He said: "Can there be a more justifiable war than that waged by the slave for his own emancipation?" He was one of the few speakers who finished on time and he held the attention of the House from start to finish. It was first class, Mr. Parulekar.

Mr. Morarji Desai made a fine speech—the only fighting one from the Government benches. But there should have been more such speeches one feels. It was not enough.

And so a great debate dragged on and ended. When will we hear another debate on a great issue again?

Frankly Speaking

"City Of Flint"

L'Affaire "City of Flint" is apparently in danger of assuming serious proportions involving quite unnecessarily the U. S. S. R. too. Mr. Cordell Hull declared the other day that the U. S. A. was determined vigorously to pursue the incident to its logical conclusion. And his diplomatic machinery is already in motion in America, Germany and Russia. The latest in this connection is that the United States has made several demands on Russia to release the boat and the American Ambassador in Moscow has had two interviews with the Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Russia has not replied beyond declaring that the "City of Flint" has been detained and not interned Whatever the rights and wrongs of this detention, the point that puzzles is that, according to German reports, investigations into the cargo and so on of the boat are to be conducted on behalf of the German Prize Court in a neutral port. Why has Russia consented to act as the agent of Germany in such an obvious fashion?

American Neutrality

The first tests of strength in the U. S. A. Senate between the Administration and opponents of the repeal of the arms embargo, reveal a comfortable position for the former. And if it constitutes, as we think it does, an indication of the chances in the House of Representatives, the passage of the Administration's measure through Congress is not a matter of any difficulty but just a question of time The isolationists have failed. And so has organised Nazi propaganda in America. In this connection President Roosevelt's latest utterance is significant in two respects: he sharply snubs the Nazis and once more emphasizes the fact that ". . . it is impossible that we can be neutral in thought as well as in act because the American people, thinking things over calmly without any prejudice, are making up their minds about the relative merits of the current events abroad."

Absurd

Here is "news" which will, perhaps, entertain a *pucca* cynic. According to a Paris report:—

"The Russian Government are preparing a sensational surprise for the 22nd anniversary of the Revolution on November 7, according to a Moscow report. It states that decrees are being drafted to permit the holding of private property, private farms, free inland trade and private industrial enterprises. The latter will not be permitted to employ more than 50 workers each.

But it will neither amuse nor inform any one else. The "sensational surprise" is so utterly inconceivable that we only wonder why Paris should give the slightest credence to it.

More Revenue For Corporation

The Bombay Government's Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 so as to improve the Municipality's financial resources is a none too early measure of help to a body whose responsibilities have considerably increased during the last few years but whose sources of revenue have diminished owing to a variety of causes Extension of primary education, assuming the responsibilities of the City Improvement Trust, the citizens' insistent demand for various amenities have severely strained the limited resources of the Corporation. On the other hand, it has lost a substantial amount of revenue by the abolition of the town duty on cotton, the abolition of excise compensation and the reduction of the grant from the Tobacco Duty. And it is not easy to raise additional revenue from the general tax

Not Negligible

The present Bill provides for a revision of the rates of duty on certain articles at present liable to town duty, and the addition of several fresh items to the Schedule of duties. Whether the Bill will satisfy the Corporation remains to be seen. So far as the tax-payer is concerned, we are told that "great care has been taken to see that no class of commoner and no trade affected are put to undue hardship and that the incidence of the tax is so small in most cases as to negligible." The incidence of each tax may seem negligible. But the same cannot be said of the cumulative effect of a number of taxes. We shall consider the details of the Bill on another occasion. For the present we shall only point out that in view of the city being already the heaviest taxed one in the country, the incidence of fresh taxes calculated to yield about Rs. 15 lakhs cannot be altogether negligible.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The solemnity of the proceedings in the Bombay Legislative Assembly did not deter a member of the light-fingered fraternity from taking advantage of the crowd in the public gallery today.

A visitor after he had been in the gallery for some time discovered that his coat pocket had been cut open and that a wallet containing Rs. 15 and some papers had been removed.

He informed the police in the Assembly and inquiries are being made.

—Local Report.

* * * *

Anglo-India perorates in a leader: "The issues are big and demand men with vision and courage. We cannot believe that India lacks them."

Let us reassure our contemporary. Its anxieties are groundless. India does possess men with vision and courage.

But then, as you rightly point out, that is the Big Trouble.

* * * *

"The curtain is about to be rung down on the first act of the drama," declared Jawaharlal referring to the impending resignation of Congress Ministries.

To our profound disappointment—as to that of the would-be artistes—there does not appear to be any likelihood of an interim comic interlude between acts.

* * * *

"The Indian soldier asks for a pair of boots to fight Hitler and he (the soldier) is kicked," declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in discussing the attitude of the British Government.

C. R. is right and yet not quite. What has happened is that the Indian soldier has been offered, in the gentle peculiarly British way, the order of the boot.

* * * *

As long as those divisions existed, it was impossible to accept the demand for immediate and full responsibility at the Centre on a particular date. If Government accepted the demand, they should be false to the pledges given to Muslims, other minorities and the European community.

—Sir Samuel Hoare.

The operative accent is on the last syllable, so to speak; the first and second together constituting the preamble and argument thereof (with acknowledgments to Sir A. M. K. Deshlavi).

* * * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare has shown the iron claws of British imperialism," declared Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta.

There is, however, no change in the gallant comrade's determination (read his comment on the Linlithgow announcement) to shake and kiss them.

* * * *

By the way, we asked the Junior Colleague what he thought of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech.

And pat came the answer: "He is dying to win India on the playing fields of Harrow."

* * * *

Mr. C. P. Bramble, the European M.L.A. of Bombay, was vocally pained to find that Mr. Kher's resolution was "badly framed."

There were too many thorns in it, weren't there, Mr. Bramble?

* * * *

Hungary has decided to grow castor oil seeds "in compliance with her neighbour's trade demands."

Eh? Yes, you have said it.

* * * *

"Were you ever disappointed in love, old man?"

"Yes, twice. The first girl jilted me and the second didn't."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The philosopher's scales are useless out of his own hands.

The final step in some questionable undertakings is the lock-step.

A woman may envy the beauty of another, but she never forgives it.

Lots of men fall over themselves in trying to get ahead of others.

Babies and radios would make less noise if people left them alone.

When a society girl marries she imagines that the world is eclipsed by her honeymoon.

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No Need To Revise Congress Attitude

JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY TO SIR SAMUEL HOARE

Shankar Rao Deo's Appeal To Bombay Labour

THAT THE SPEECH OF SIR SAMUEL HOARE DID NOT CONTAIN ANYTHING WHICH CALLED FOR A REVISION OF THE CONGRESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR was the view expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a mammoth meeting at the Kamgar Maidan on Friday evening.

"THE WORDS ARE SWEET; THE TONE IS PLEASANT; BUT IT IS THE SAME OLD VOICE OF IMPERIALISM, RECITING THE SAME OLD STORY" he said.

"INDIA'S ANSWER, TOO, SHALL BE THE SAME," he added.

The meeting, which was composed mostly of workers, was attended, among others, by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave an account of the background of the struggle and pointed out how India had been party to the war without her consent. He emphasised that the answer given by the Congress was the only one that could be given consistent with her self-respect. He also exposed the smoke-screen that was raised in the name of minority claims, in order to cover the real issues.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that twenty years ago there was another great war. Millions were killed in that war. People had spoken of the Kaiser then as they spoke of Hitler now. But it was not a question of individuals. It was a conflict between rival imperialisms. The Imperial Powers had divided up the surface of the earth. Yet their hunger was not assuaged and so they had clashed.

Pandit Nehru, dealing with the post-war developments traced the rise of Hitler to power and described how the latter had proved a menace to the independence of neighbouring nations. Hitler's career of aggression succeeded partly because of the attitude of Britain herself. The culminating act of his career had come with the overrunning of Poland.

PROBLEM BEFORE INDIA

At this crisis India and the Congress were faced with a difficult problem. They did not want to say or do anything which would in anyway help Hitler, nor did they want to strengthen the hands of British Imperialism. So the Congress had declared its opposition to Hitler and at the same time had called upon the British Government to make its attitude towards India clear of course, the Congress knew what answer it could expect from the British Government. Still they did not want the world to misunderstand their position or to alienate the sympathy of friends in England, America and elsewhere who sympathised with India's cause.

A BIG STEP FORWARD

Proceeding Pandit Nehru pointed out that the declaration of the Viceroy and the speech of Lord Zetland had made one thing clear and that was that. British Imperialism had not changed in any way. So the Working Committee had decided to take a big step forward and that was to withdraw the Congress Ministries. It did not mean that there were no other steps they would take. Even this first step was a big act of non-co-operation and they would take other steps after mature consideration.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Panditji then referred to the debate in the House of Commons and the long winded speeches that had been made in the course of the debate. Many sweet words had been uttered by Sir Samuel Hoare and many affectionate appeals made to induce the Congress to desist from the action it was taking secondly it had also been stated that behind the declarations of the British Government was a clear intention to do good to India. Thirdly there was a threat that Government intended to take firm action in case any direct action was begun.

SAME OLD STORY.

He felt that there was nothing in the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare which called for any revision of the Congress attitude. No doubt the language was sweet and the tone softer than usual but the burden of the speech was the same old story. As long as the British Government did not shed its Imperialism and help to build up a new order based on freedom and democracy there was no possibility of co-operation between the Congress and the British Government.

The Congress had extended its hand of friendship and had offered to help in the fight for the general welfare of the World. But that offer had not been accepted. It was impossible for India to pour out her men and money into a struggle which would not result in her complete emancipation from her shackles.

BIG STRUGGLE AHEAD.

In conclusion Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru exhorted the audience to end their small differences and prepare for the big struggle ahead. He appealed to them not to fritter away their energies but to carry on their allotted tasks with discipline and unity.

SHANKARRAO DEO'S SPEECH.

Addressing the gathering in Marathi, Mr. Shankarrao Deo pointed out that though the last war was waged with the slogan that it was meant to end war, the four years of carnage had only proved to be the starting point of a bloodier war. The worker and peasant who were to bear the brunt had not been told as to what the aims of the war were. There was merely a call for co-operation. "How can India, bound hand and foot in the shackles of slavery run to the rescue of Poland or any country threatened with aggression?" questioned the speaker.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

"India's demand as put forward by the Congress has been that the shackles should be removed before calling upon the nation to co-operate in a fight against Nazi aggression. The freedom which the Congress demands is not for any particular community but for the whole nation."

Mr. Deo further said that having refused to concede this reasonable demand, the British statesmen were now trying to speak in the sweetest of words which in essence meant nothing.

"We are not going to be carried away by these words expressed in the House of Commons or elsewhere" declared the speaker. "The nation's choice has been made. The need of the hour is unity. Let the working class population contribute its mite to the struggle that lies ahead."

EGYPTIAN COALITION

All Political Parties Unite

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador at Cairo, had an interview with Ali Meher Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt for about an hour. They discussed the whole political situation in Egypt. The purpose of their discussion is not yet known. It is surmised that a sensational coalition pact among the parties is under consideration to breach up the political differences among the political parties in Egypt; and most probably Nahas Pasha, the President of the Wafd Party, Mahomed Mahmud Pasha, the president of the Liberal Party, and Ahmed Meher Pasha, the President of the Saadits Party, may be invited to the annual royal Ramzan dinner by His Majesty King Farouk.

This means the sinking of all differences.

It may be recalled here that Ali Meher Pasha in an official statement has expressed his willingness to unite all the political parties in order that Egypt may face better the political situation in Europe.

HITLER'S BAD MEMORY

Blum Recalls Britain's Efforts For Restoration Of Germany

PARIS: Oct. 27.

"For twenty years the basis of British policy was an attempt to obtain a defence agreement with Germany for the purpose of normalising Franco-German relations," declares ex-Prime Minister Blum in "Le Populaire."

He adds: "The constant aim of British policy since the end of the war was to alleviate the burdens of the Versailles Treaty for Germany and restore her to her place in the European community. Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop have forgotten Britain's attitude during the long series of international conferences on reparations. —Reuter.

Will Nazis Crash Through Neutral Territory?

WHAT CRITICS THINK OF TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON SWISS AND DUTCH BORDER

LONDON: Oct. 27.

French military observers are impressed by reports from well-informed foreign sources that Germany has concentrated 32 divisions of her army at Pirmasens, 18 on the Dutch Frontier, 12 facing Switzerland between Basle and Lake Constance, 9 between Constance and the junction of the Italian and Swiss Frontiers.

Critics draw attention to the latter concentration as suggesting that, if Germany decides to invade Switzerland with a view to outflanking the Maginot Line through Jura mountains, she will simultaneously launch an offensive in the Upper Rhine Valley through Eastern Switzerland.

Meanwhile the Allied High Command in no way rejects the possibility of a German invasion through Holland to gain aircraft and submarine bases.

With reference to German plans for blockading Britain, naval critics here are not wholly convinced that more raiders are abroad than the "Deutschland." Some emphasise that the "Emden" is in no way equipped for long-distance raiding.

They say that there is no convincing evidence that other battleship or cruiser has yet joined the "Deutschland" whose speed is 26 knots. It is believed that the "Deutschland" escaped via the Norwegian Coast and Arctic Circle, when the German Fleet was sighted and chased on October 2. Her return will not be so easy.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN TROOPS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Germany is reported to have concentrated 30 divisions on the Saar front, 18 divisions on the Dutch frontier, 12 divisions between Basle and Lake Constance on the Swiss frontier and nine divisions between Lake Constance and at the junction of Swiss and Italian borders.—Reuter.

GERMAN MENACE TO BRITAIN?

PARIS: Oct. 27.

The severing of telephonic communications between Germany and various neutrals is interpreted by the Press as new signs of the possibility of a German menace to Britain with an indirect thrust against Poland.—Reuter.

BELGIAN KING AFFIRMS NEUTRALITY

BRUSSELS, October 27.

Belgium's firm intention to defend her neutrality was again upheld by King Leopold, broadcasting to the United States.

If Belgium became involved in war it would be on her soil that the war would be fought and it would mean destruction for her. If she were attacked she would not hesitate to fight with the same conviction as in 1914 but ten times stronger.

King Leopold believed however that no belligerent would disregard Belgian neutrality.

He hoped that the American nation would encourage and support them in the attitude they had adopted for the good of peace and in the service of civilisation.—Reuter.

LITHUANIANS ENTER VILNA

KAUNAS, Oct. 27.

Lithuanian troops entered Vilna territory to-day.—Reuter.

Paris Denies German Claim

The German High Command claim that the enemy tried on Wednesday to regain the height west of Fechingen, is authoritatively denied in Paris where it is stated that no such attack was launched.—Reuter.

No Indications Of Big Offensive

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27.

The tightening of German censorship is merely the application of measures long prepared and unconnected with the imminence of a great offensive, according to the Berlin correspondent of Dag Ladet, who adds that there are no indications that a big offensive is expected immediately.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL PACT

ROME, Oct. 27.

An agreement to create a permanent mixed commission for Anglo-Italian commercial affairs has been signed by the British Ambassador and Sgr. Giannini, Director General, Commercial Department at the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

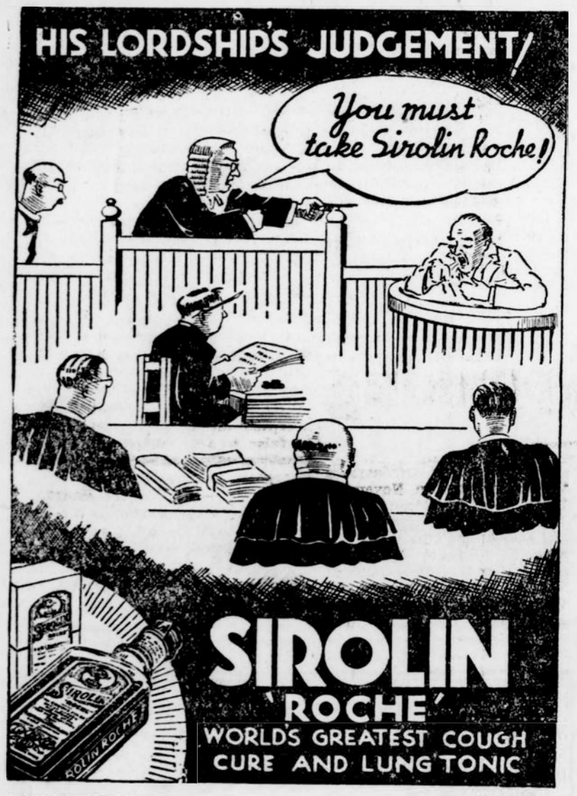
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.

Telephonic communication with Germany was cut off between 14.00 and 22.00 hour yesterday.

A Berlin report says future conversations with foreign countries must be sanctioned.—Reuter.

LONDON: Oct. 27.

His Majesty the King received Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Opposition.—Reuter.



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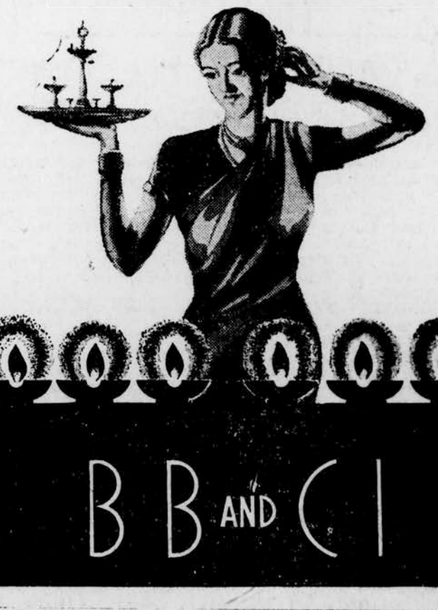

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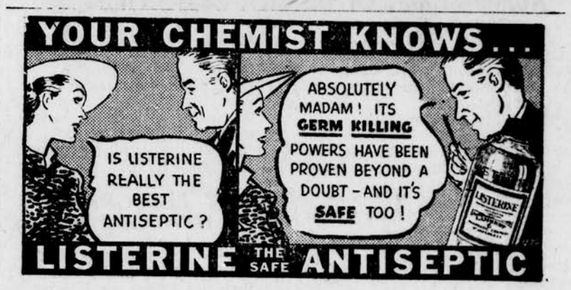
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HOARE HAS MISSED POINT AT ISSUE

Britain Must Be Forced To Reconsider Its Decision Regarding India, Says "Daily Herald"

LONDON, Oct. 27.

"The Daily Herald," in a leader says that no satisfactory answer to the request of the Indian people for a definite assurance of constitutional reforms was given by the Government in yesterday's debate. Sir Samuel Hoare was deliberately moderate and persuasive, but when he declared that the Viceroy's definite intention was to take Indian political leaders into his confidence on problems of the war, he missed the point at issue.

WHAT CONGRESS WANTED.

Leaders of the Congress do not merely want to be taken into the Viceroy's confidence but as Mr. Gandhi made it clear they want an undertaking that Britain's war aims shall include the independence of India, according to the charter framed by her elected representatives after the war, and they want this declaration to be acted up to during the war to the utmost extent possible That is not only a reasonable demand, but one, which places squarely before the British people the whole issue of what we mean, when we talk about fighting for freedom On this matter we stand as Mr. Wedgwood Benn truly said at the bar of world opinion. By our attitude to India will be judged the sincerity of our belief in the freedom for all nations.

BR MUST RECONSIDER.

To fail in an adequate response to the Congress party's just request is to lose one of the great opportunities offered us in this war and lost opportunities may have the most serious moral and material consequences. This must not be the Government's last word. It must be forced to reconsider its decision.—Reuter.

GOVT. HAS YET KEPT DOOR OPEN

If Congress Refuses Co-operation It Will Be Nothing Short Of Disaster, Says "Times"

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Commenting on the India debate in the House of Commons last night the "Times" says that Government's reply to the demand of the Congress Party and its supporters in the Opposition was admirably stated by Sir Samuel Hoare who did well to point out that while divisions between great parties and communities in India persist His Majesty's Government cannot repudiate or evade their responsibilities to the minorities, who genuinely believe that their interests will be endangered by a responsible Government of India dependant on a Hindu majority.

DOOR YET OPEN.

The "Times" adds that other proposals to give effect to some of the wishes of the Congress have been made, like a Round Table Conference on India during the war. Another advanced by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, which has a good deal of support, is the introduction of Indian political leaders into the Viceroy's Council as heads of some of the great departments of state, in fact as Ministers. There are obvious difficulties, but it is important to record THAT AS FAR AS GOVERNMENT ARE CONCERNED THERE IS NO QUESTION OF CLOSING THE DOOR AGAINST FURTHER DISCUSSION AND EXAMINATION OF POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITUATION.

A WORD TO CONGRESS.

In any case it is to be hoped that the Congress party will not allow pique, pride and suspicion to prevent them from re-examining the Viceroy's offer of a consultative body. IT WILL BE NOTHING SHORT OF A DISASTER IF THE CONGRESS REFUSES CO-OPERATION in a struggle against forces, which thinking Indians regard with the same detestation as does this country.—Reuter.

WHY DELAY "DOMINION STATUS" TO INDIA?

LONDON, Oct. 27.

"The News Chronicle" declares that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement is not likely to satisfy the Congress leaders. The latter asked the British Government to declare their attitude to India in relation to General War Sir Samuel Hoare's reply was to re-affirm the oft-repeated pledge of ultimate Dominion Status. He expressed the hope that conditions which alone make Dominion Status possible would soon be brought into existence but he was unable to give any assurance that progress towards this end could be made until war is over. BUT WHY MUST DOMINION STATUS WAIT TILL WAR IS OVER? Indian co-operation is of immense importance and friendly agreement with India is vital for neutral appreciation of the principles for which we are fighting the war.—Reuter

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" UPHOLDS HOARE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Commenting on India debate in the House of Commons last night, the "Daily Telegraph" says: "It is agreed on all sides that in the middle of what Sir Samuel Hoare described as the greatest crisis, which ever confronted the world, it is impossible to embark on a great constitutional change, but there is no indisposition to re-examine the suggestion that representative leaders of political opinion in India should be invited to hold Portfolios for some of the important departments and the Viceroy has declared his intention to take such leaders into consultation. As for the future and Mr. Gandhi's demand to know whether India is to share the freedom, for which she is called upon to fight, the Viceroy has declared and Lord Zetland has reiterated that the Government is anxious to see conditions realised under which India can take its due place in the British Commonwealth of free peoples. If there are difficulties they are not of Government's making; they are, as Sir Samuel Hoare remarked inherent in the many divisions between classes and communities in India. It is for the majority party itself to remove the misgivings, which stand in the way of its aspirations.

The paper concludes: "The only result of Non-co-operation will be to setback the clock and so defeat its own ends. Sir Samuel Hoare could not have better summed up the case for co-operation than by saying "we believe that our mission in the world is not to govern other people but to help them govern themselves."—Reuter.

"M. G." Pleads For Further Negotiations

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement yesterday regarding British policy in India was as conciliatory as it was no doubt sincere and it marked certain small advance on the Viceroy's declaration, which the Congress has so definitely rejected, says the "Manchester Guardian."

With regard to Dominion Status, Sir Samuel Hoare affirmed that the Government meant to stand loyally by its words and that it meant full Dominion Status. Since it is certainly their (Congress) desire to avoid a conflict, we would expect that they will not reject the offer of renewed discussion.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

A distinguished person sitting in the Assembly Gallery on Thursday was Mrs. Sen Gupta. I would like to say how welcome her presence is in this City, as we have not forgotten the patriotism of her late husband.

Said the Hon. Mr. Kher: "I am sure even Dr. Ambedkar is a democrat at heart." Yes, he may be—only that stiff collar chokes him and keeps his better self stifled.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi referred twice to his esteemed friend Sir Cowasji Jehangir and his letter in the Press. What a 'guru' to what a 'chela'!

Says the Hon. Speaker of the Assembly: "The galleries must take no part in the proceedings of the House." If they did, the Leader of the Opposition would never have been allowed to speak at all—let alone a speech of an hour and a quarter.

Says Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi: "There is really nothing in my amendment....." You're telling me.

Says Queenie Kailie, Queen of the Hawaiian troupe: "I may not be Mae West, but come up and see me some time." Sorry, lady, but Congress has said we have to be in readiness for non-co-operation.

Look, Mr. Hawaii, your show is good, but would you kindly refrain from murdering "Dinah."

Meanwhile one may say that Nena's hip-work in the rumba is worth a quarter of the show. I like her pearly teeth.

POPE CONDEMNS DOCTRINE OF FORCE

"Salvation Can Come From Church Alone"

ROME, Oct. 27

The Pope in his eagerly awaited Encyclical declares that the world has been brought to the present horrible abyss by disrespect for pledged word, spread of the Doctrine of Force and absence of Mutual confidence among nations

His Holiness roundly condemns State autonomy which is contrary to the principle of natural reason and Christian conscience and says that the State may lay claim to possessions but never souls.

Pleading for avoidance of past mistakes when the War ceases. His Holiness says, that the New Order must rest upon natural law and Divine Revelation. Since human expedients have miserably failed, the salvation can come from the Church alone.—Reuter.

WAGE INCREASE FOR JUTE WORKERS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Jute Trade Board of Great Britain met at Dundee to consider an application for 25 per cent. increase in the wages of the employees and decided to increase the rate immediately by seven and half per cent. to be followed by an increase of five per cent. in January making a total increase of twelve and half per cent.—Reuter.

For Empire Conference

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Hon. P. Fraser, Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, has arrived in England to participate in the Empire Conference.—Reuter.

Unique Opportunity To Ensure India's Friendship

MALAVIYAJI'S APPEAL TO BRITAIN

BENARES, Oct. 27.

Interviewed regarding the situation created by the decisions of the Congress Working Committee relating to war Pandit Malaviya said:

"During the war of 1914-1918 India offered her support to the British Government. An enormous sum was paid as money contribution and more than 12 lakhs of men were sent overseas. Hundred and one thousand died in war or became casualties

"India gave her support without imposing any conditions, but as Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the then Viceroy, though India did not bargain it expected that her status will be raised to one of equality with the dominions but this was not done.

The measures of reform, which were introduced after the war, were regarded by Indians as disappointing and unsatisfactory and India has been struggling all along to get the substance of independence. At this period has come the present war.

The Viceroy has appealed to Indians and among them to Congressmen to support the British Government in the war.

The Congress offered her moral support to Government, but before deciding what further support it could give the Congress Working Committee asked the Government to declare the aims and objects of the war and also to give an assurance that the principles of freedom and democracy, for which the Allies were fighting would be impartially applied to India also.

Unsatisfactory Declaration

In response to this the Viceroy made his declaration, which the Congress has declared to be unsatisfactory and has decided to call upon Congress Governments to resign. In the circumstances of the situation the Congress cannot be blamed for adopting the course it has done.

It is obvious this would weaken the cause of the Allies. England with India will be much more powerful than England without India will be, but it is equally clear that England cannot get India's wholehearted support without giving the assurances, which the Congress has asked for.

It is to be hoped that the British Government will revise its decision and make an unambiguous declaration that the principles of freedom and democracy for which Britain is fighting will be impartially applied in the case of India. India's national interest and honour demand that she should be placed on a footing of equality with other self-governing nations of the world without further delay.

Communal Differences

Too much stress has been laid on religious and other differences existing among us and on the question of protecting the interests of the minorities. If once the British Government will decide to establish full responsible Government in this country we shall meet and agree to provide in the constitution for the protection of all legitimate interests of minorities.

In this connection it is important to mention that religious differences between the French and English in Canada were of the acutest kind when, on the recommendation of Lord Durham, responsible Government was established in that country in about 1837. Canada has prospered and become powerful under such Government.

She gave the most powerful support to Britain in the last war and is doing so in the present war. If India becomes free to administer her own affairs similar good results may well be expected of her.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

In the royal proclamation published on the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919 the King Emperor said, "let me trust that both the authorities and the people will co-operate so to work the reforms as to secure the early establishment of full responsible Government."

Twenty years have elapsed since that and it is high time that full responsible Government were established in India. The opportunity is unique. If the reasonable demand of India is met she will be permanently bound by ties of friendship to England to the advantage of both countries and the two combined will be a powerful factor in promoting peace and happiness in the civilized world.

If on the other hand, England fails to give back to India what is her due she will alienate India for ever, for forces hostile to England are gaining ground every day it is devoutly to be hoped that England will not miss this great opportunity".—A. P.

ROUND UP OF 'REDS' IN INDO-CHINA

TOKYO, Oct. 27.

Vigorous measures against Communists are being taken in French Indo-China following the ban on the Communist party in France, says the Domei Agency quoting reports from Hanoi.

According to reports the Governor-General has prohibited any form of activity intended directly or indirectly to assist the Comintern or organisations controlled by it. Over a hundred suspected Communists have already been arrested.—Reuter.

LAKH CHINESE KILLED?

TOKYO, October 27

The Admiralty Press Bureau states that 100,000 Chinese were killed or wounded in Northern Hunan and Kiangsu naval and military campaign, which has been successfully concluded.—Reuter.

Almora Political Conference

ALMORA HILLS, Oct. 24.

The Almora Political Conference will be held at Uvari (Almora) on Oct. 29 and 30, under the presidentship of Acharya Nerendra Deo. The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the acting Premier of the U.P., will open the Conference and all the prominent Congress leaders from U.P. are expected to attend it.

NEW CABINET FOR IRAN

TEHRAN, October 27

The Government resigned, according to custom after the convocation of the Majless.

Dr. Matin Daftari (Minister for Justice) will be the new Premier.—Reuter.

Waris Ameer Ali To Work In High Commissioner's Office

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The High Commissioner for India has accepted the services of Waris Ameerali, Retired Judge, I.C.S. and Mrs. John Monck, daughter of the late Lord Chelmsford, for the purpose of giving advice at the India House to Indians resident in Britain and retired officials of the Government of India, who may wish to serve in His Majesty's forces or offer services in other capacity.—Reuter.

Fr. Ratification Of Pact With Turkey

PARIS: Oct. 27.

The Cabinet has authorised the President to ratify the Turkish Treaty.—Reuter.

Br. Army Chief On Front

LONDON, October 27

Lord Gort has left the British Headquarters in France for an inspection of the front lines.—Reuter

MUTT AND JEFF—If He'd Said Springfield They Might Have Landed in Any One of Seven States — By BUD FISHER

WELL, PAL, TWO WEEKS IN THE CIVILIAN TRAINING CAMP NETS US FORTY-EIGHT BUCKS! WHAT'LL WE DO NEXT?
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NOT A BAD IDEA! I GOT A RICH UNCLE IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, HERE GET TWO TICKETS TO JACKSONVILLE WHILE I GET SOME CIGARS!
RIGHT!
PRETTY SOFT, JEFF, RIDING IN A SWELL SLEEPER! I HAD A FINE SNOOZE LAST NIGHT!
JACKSONVILLE
HERE'S WHERE WE GET OFF!
JACKSONVILLE ILLINOIS
THERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE!
THERE MUST BE!!
JACKSONVILLE ILLINOIS

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KHER'S TELLING REPLY TO WAR RESOLUTION CRITICS

(Continued from Page 16).

ment which is more a matter of internal bargaining should be made into an issue at a time when we are not sitting down to bargain internally, but are sitting to assert the national dignity with regard to foreign rule. That is the question, Sir, which I want him and his party to consider with regard to this amendment. Is it not a fact that there is a third party whom we want to get rid of in this country? Both Muslims as well as Hindus are anxious to see that they get self-rule. As the Honourable Member Dr. Ambedkar very rightly put it, is he against self-rule? He is not. I am very glad. Is he in favour of rule by one community over another? I do not think he is. Is he in favour of feudalism? No. Well, Has he suggested any other alternative? No. His amendment is merely a negative motion.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi: No.

Mr. K M. Munshi: I would therefore appeal to him—though I know he is obliged to support the amendment, I appeal to him and to all those who have the interests of India at heart to consider whether at this stage an amendment of this character would be at all helpful either in defining our attitude towards the British Government or in settling or adjusting the differences in the country.

REPLY TO BRAMBLE

Concluding he said: "Mr. Bramble had said the Ministries would fail in their duty to the country if they resigned.

It is really the other way about. National India in spite of its irrepressible yearning for freedom and democracy offered the hand of friendship to Britain. It was prepared to share the burden of responsibility of this war. What it wanted was a recognition of its status not now but after the war. It wanted to share the responsibility of waging the war in the present.

We were rudely reminded that however much we may be prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British the hands which have for two years governed the provinces successfully were too profane to touch sacred Delhi.

We are ready to fight as free Indians for England's fight for the world's freedom from totalitarianism.

We want, we learn to share the privilege. But if the privilege of partnership is denied to us, the British war policy in India assumes a different shape. But it must be realised that the days of Clive and Dupleix are gone when Europeans could hire mercenaries or cajole rival interests to conquer India for them.

Rao Bahadur Chitale supporting his Party amendment stated that he had often heard it said in the House that if the Congress Ministry went out, the Muslim League would come in. An opportunity was presenting itself to them now of taking office and bringing about the changes which they desired in the shortest possible time. In that, he promised he would give the Ministry all support and use his good offices with Congress and he hoped that the British would make the necessary declaration in that connection.

But if they did not accept the responsibility of office, it would be a sorry and disgraceful aspect to ask the Government to take over the administration under section 93 of Government of India Act, 1935.

Mr. R. A. Kedgikar supporting the resolution said that the leader of the Opposition was a broad-minded man and was not a communalist. Still he had moved his amendment in accordance with the dictates of the "High Command".

ATTACK ON MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan attacking the Muslim League amendment stated that when he saw the amendment he was simply stunned and it seemed to him that his "heart was being cut to pieces" (Cries of ho, ho from Muslim League Benches) Islam had always stood for Democracy and the Muslim League amendment by banging the door on democracy made slavery perpetual slavery, a natural corollary. He then cited extracts from papers which he described as those owing allegiance to the Muslim League and dissociating themselves and expressing resentment against it. The masses were not apprised about the amendment. The leaders of the Muslim League dared not do it.

Mr. Mohommed Cassim Mitha speaking on his amendment observed that it was easy to speak about democracy but the rub came in when the question of joint responsibility arose. The fact should be faced that their country was not a nation and there were different castes and communities. His amendment sought to forward a copy of the proceedings to the British Parliament to be published as a White Paper.

Mr. Morarji Desai Revenue Minister speaking in support of the resolution observed that they had heard all sorts of arguments in the House during the two days' debate—arguments which did not redound to the credit of any freedom loving country. Yet it was their misfortune that they should put forward such arguments, so that the third party might take advantage of their differences.

STICK IN ADDITION TO STONE

Mahatma Gandhi had said that India asked for bread and got a stone but after reading the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare, the strong man of the Empire, they had got a stick in addition to the stone. It was good of Sir Samuel Hoare that he did not use at that time any contemptible words but he showed a little more respect to this country.

The issue before the House was whether it was the humiliation of the Congress or the humiliation of the whole country. With regard to the attitude of Dr. Ambedkar, he thought that the future historian would give him his due in that respect.

What was the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition? It stated that democracy was not suited to the conditions of this country and to the genius of the people here.

No sentence of greater shame for any freedom loving country, could have been ever uttered. That was his impression because he felt that the question is one of life and death to this country. He did not say that in any spirit of contempt, quarrel or criticism. But he was trying to think loudly about the amendment and of those who framed it and those who supported it. Granting that India was a bad country for any experiment in democracy, did it lie in their mouth to say whether they would be amenable to be governed by a third party. That conclusion was a logical one to the amendment moved and that was exactly the effect produced. He granted that there was no unity in India but that was not the business of the Britisher. Past experience of the contact with the Britisher showed that he would do only one thing and that was to see that the people of this country would remain slaves, with all his honesty in his private dealings. But to-day, he did not trust him and that was because he was told that the amendment of Mr. Bramble was a paraphrase of the Viceroy's statement. But their cause was just and ultimately they were bound to succeed.

INTERNAL ADJUSTMENT.

As for himself he would not oppose if the British abdicated and gave all power to the Muslims (hear hear from the Muslim League Benches). He preferred absolute tyranny from them (Muslims) even to death if he were to choose between their tyranny and a life of ease and prosperity under the British rule because it was after all a matter of internal adjustment. He knew that an Englishman knew how to deceive others in politics and could easily change his ground.

Mr. Prater (Progress Group) observed that they should all merge their difference at that juncture and work wholeheartedly for a common measure agreement and that measure of agreement was contained in his Party's amendment.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

After Sir Dhanjishah Cooper spoke expressing surprise at the amendment which the Leader of the Opposition was forced to move, Mr. S. K. Patil spoke in support of the resolution. He was stunned by the amendment of the Muslim League and by moving such an amendment and arraying the democratic forces against those of undemocratic forces the very bottom of the League's programme had been knocked. There were two alternatives for them; either to go into the wilderness in defence of national respect and to attain national aspirations or to hold on for some possible good and gain. They preferred the former because they thought that course was the just and the correct one and the masses demanded it.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Replying to the criticisms, the Premier stated the resolution had achieved the object as the views expressed showed during the course of the debate that there was earnestness and sincerity. Politics and constitution were matters which dealt with their lives intimately and during the course of their two days' debate a number of speakers could not help being moved to their depths and among them was particularly Dr. Ambedkar.

The issue was whether this country could be helplessly dragged in without being consulted in War which had engulfed three-fourth of the globe. Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta did not take exception to that portion and on the other hand they had approved of it. Even the leader of the Opposition did not say anything on the subject because there was practical agreement on it.

But it was on the second part that sentiments were expressed. And even there, he did not mind confessing that whatever Dr. Ambedkar said with regard to it, was said after careful and elaborate study. During the whole of the debate he pointed out that nothing which ran counter to the claim or suggestion that if India's co-operation was to be secured in that war, India should be declared in the first instance an independent country and should apply those principles here as far as possible immediately. No patriotic Indian could take exception to such a demand.

A great deal of disputation had gone on with regard to the third part of the resolution. Sir Dhanjishah Cooper might think in terms of another Round Table Conference. But they (the Ministry) had no interest in it. What mattered to them was that they should be rightly understood by each other and to remove whatever misunderstandings. If the opposition felt that the Ministry's cause was just and his remarks were fair then the debate had served its purpose.

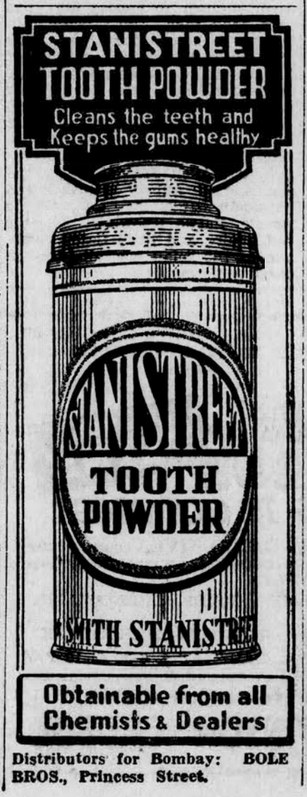
The only reply to the amendment moved by the leader of the Opposition was the resolution of the same party asking for immediate declaration for grant of Dominion Status and passed by the Punjab Assembly. That was also what his resolution demanded. But Sir Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi cited Mr. Currion and Sir Cowasji Jehangir to support his amendment and if they happened to be his companions on that lonely pilgrimage—whatever might be the constitutional goal—then he wished the Leader of Opposition a good company. But as far as the present Government was concerned, he could say with a clear conscience that they had not done a single act which had interfered with the rights of the Muslims.

KHER IN LIGHTER VEIN

With regard to reply made by Dr. Ambedkar to his resolution, the Premier stated that the learned doctor had not carefully read his resolution. Possibly he had read some other resolution (laughter). And perhaps he was replying to the other resolution (laughter). But the Premier did not ask for his other resolution but the one before the House (Renewed laughter).

Further Mr. Kher observed that he was carried away by the force of his emotions to a direction which he did not realise. The Premier then cite copious extracts from his 1930 speeches and his observations in the Statutory Commission in which he had indicted separate electorate, had showed how the seeds of communalism were sown like the one in the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition many years ago and had opposed the element of com-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3).



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HULA FROM HAWAII AND FOUR NEW FILMS

BARRYMORE IS HERE

"On Borrowed Time," Heart-Warming Drama At Metro

Lionel Barrymore, who in his thirty years of motion pictures has established many a landmark, carves a new niche for himself with his superb performance of the lovable old outspoken Gramp, in 'On Borrowed Time," at the Metro.

One of the most unusual films of the year, "On Borrowed Time" is also one of the most heart-warming and touching. It has every kind of laughter, from the heartiest roar to the most delighted chuckle. It has tears and suspense, and an inspirational lift that sends audiences out of the theatre with something to talk about. And it has Lionel Barrymore in one of the most perfect characterization he has ever achieved.

Even at that, Barrymore is hard pressed for honours both by Sir Cedric Hardwicke as the mysterious stranger, Mr. Brink, and by eight-year-old Bobs Watson as the grandson, Pud. By the very inflection of his voice Hardwicke achieves a portrayal of the mysterious stranger, Mr. Brink, personification of Death, which is remarkable for its quiet incisiveness. As Pud, Bobs Watson is certainly the most natural youngster who ever brought all the delightful qualities of childhood to the screen.

For this simple story of a grandfather who desperately fights Death to prevent the grandson whom he adores from falling into the clutches of an unscrupulous aunt, M-G-M has assembled a cast with Beulah Bondi, Una Merkel and Eily Malyon.

Others in the excellent cast include Nat Pendleton, Henry Travers, Grant Mitchell, James Burke, Charles Waldron, Ian Wolfe, Phillip Terry and Truman Bradley.

POPULAR SINGING PAIR AT BROADWAY

"Sweethearts" Starring Jeanette MacDonald And Nelson Eddy

Modern Dress, a modern story and modern technicolor befit Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy better than anything they have attempted in the past. They are seen together in "Sweethearts" revived this week at Broadway, Dadar.

In "Sweethearts" Miss MacDonald and Eddy portray two Broadway musical comedy stars who are husband and wife in private life. Their quarrels, temperamental outbursts and jealousies, together with their joint attempt to outwit a producer who wants to prevent them from accepting an offer from Hollywood, make for a comedy which is rich in laughter and at the same time replete with beautiful and original song and dance presentations.

Balgandharva As Charudatta

Novel And Welcome Departure

By T. V. PARVATE

The numerous admirers of Mr. Narayanrao Rajahansa, better-known in the theatrical and musical art world as Balagandharva have an opportunity of seeing their favourite artist in a novel role. On Sunday, to-morrow, his company, the Gandharva Natak Mandali is giving a performance of the classical drama "Mrichchakatika" at the Balivala Grand Theatre and Mr. Narayanrao Rajahansa plays in it the role of the hero, Charudatta

IN FEMALE ROLES

Until now, Balgandharva has been known for the reputation he has made for his excellent acting as women characters in all the plays he has staged. Sindhu Shakuntala, Vasantasena, Bhamini, Devayani, Rukmini, Draupadi, Revati were the various roles he has been playing for over 30 years with perfect ease, skill and a naturalness that has put to shame even best actresses. But, for the first time, he appears as Charudatta instead of as Vasantasena and it will be a sight for all to see for its novelty and the promise he holds out.

UNIVERSAL FAVOURITE

Balgandharva has admirers not only among the Marathi-speaking people, but among the Gujarati-speaking, Kannada-speaking and Hindustani-speaking people also. His golden voice and exquisite music embracing both the Hindustani and Karnataki systems, are perhaps responsible for this phenomenon. In "The Dharmatma," produced by the Prabhat Cinetone, Balgandharva has already proved with what success he can play male roles also. His playing the role of Charudatta opposite Gohar Karnataki as Vasantasena is bound to be a treat and lovers of music and emotional acting must not miss it.

The Hawaiian Entertainers at the Excelsior.

"FIVE CAME BACK" AT EMPIRE

Exciting Adventures Of A Marooned Party

Eleven persons make a bumpy but safe landing in a jungle clearing when their plane is forced down in a storm. A month later the crippled plane takes off with but five of the nine survivors aboard, leaving the others to a speedy death. This, briefly, is the story of "Five Came Back," the picture which is seen this week at the New Empire.

The drama of the eleven lives of the marooned party, trapped between impenetrable swamps and tribes of savage head-hunters, as they live and love and fight and work and make sacrifices—only to discover at the last minute that the crudely repaired plane cannot take them all to safety—makes for a gripping picture with intense scenes.

WENDY BARRIE in "Five Came Back" at the New Empire.

Woven into this web of fate and destiny are a romance between the pilot and one of his passengers; a triangle between the co-pilot, an heiress and the selfish young millionaire to whom she's engaged; the conflict between a brutal detective and his murderer-prisoner, and the heroism of a gangster in rescuing a girl and a small boy from a savage attack at the cost of his own life.

All these build up to the climax when the survivors select one of their number to choose the five who shall take the plane to safety, a choice that condemns the others to remain and die at the hands of the enraged natives.

Chester Morris and Kent Taylor as the two pilots, Lucille Ball and Wendy Barrie as the romantic leads, John Carradine as the detective, Joseph Calleia as his prisoner, Allen Jenkins as the gangster, C. Aubrey Smith and Elisabeth Risdon as an elderly couple, Patric Knowles as the millionaire and little Casey Johnson as the small boy, all turn in good performances.

HULA COMES TO TOWN!

The Hawaiian Entertainers, who were enthusiastically cheered when they opened a short season at the Excelsior on Thursday evening, bring with them a breath of the scented air from their famed islands. Indeed, as one watches the lithe bodies of the Hula dancers swaying to the wild rhythm of the drum and Hawaiian guitar one is transported to the sun-kissed palm-fringed shores of Honolulu.

Judged as an exercise in formalized, interpretative dance, the performance is bound to look disappointing, sometimes positively banal. There is very little of disciplined movement and the music, at best, sounds monotonous and primitive to ears used to the subtle modulations of the Indian instruments.

LIFE, IF NOT ART

There may be little art in this show but there is a great deal of life. The 'Hula' is the elemental expression of human moods in terms of body movements. It is jerky but fast-paced, savage yet fascinating. Lacking in the graceful gestures of the Indian dance, the Hula is full of vitality, interpreting the man's passion for life with an uncanny vividness. Its appeal is purely sensual, but even if it leaves the mind and heart untouched, it sends us back to our drab daily routine with a new zest for life

SUCH FUN

This lively quality of the Hula is heightened by the fact that the dancers and the musicians seem to get such fun out of the whole business that the audience, too, catches the infection. The result is a gay, informal atmosphere, and the pulling down of the barriers between the stage and the auditorium.

'A LA' HOLLYWOOD!

It would not be correct to expect hundred per cent. authentic Hawaii atmosphere in the show. The Hula, thanks to the interest taken in it by tourists, has been glamourized and commercialized beyond recognition and one wonders what the sons of old Hawaii would think of the "Broadway Hula" danced with a girl in rakish topper and black tie!

GRAND OLD WOMAN

The 'prima ballerina' is Miami, a vivacious brunette, who has something of Joan Crawford in her face and something of Eleanor Powell in her dancing feet. There are other dancers, some of them, very attractive, but the darling of the house will be Queenie Kaili, the grand old woman of the show, who sang some snappy numbers though, as she explained, the dust of Delhi had given her a "horse" voice!

K. A. ABBAS.

YET ANOTHER 'MUTINY'!

Sea Drama At The Capitol

Originality being a rare quality in the film business the success of "Mutiny On The Bounty" was bound to be followed by more Mutinies. Thus we have "Mutiny On the Elsinore," a British production, at the Capitol this week, adapted from a Jack London novel.

Lyn Harding plays the role of the tough, ruthless bullying first mate "Mr. Pike," while Paul Lukas, well-known Hollywood star, appears in the part of the author, travelling aboard the "hell-ship." Kathleen Kelly provides the feminine interest, while Clifford Evans, recently returned from a very successful stage appearance on Broadway has also one of the starring roles in the production. Evans will be best remembered for his work for Associated British in "Ourselves Alone" and "The Tenth Man."

A scene from "Mutiny Of The Elsinore", at the Capitol.

Commander J. Stenhouse, who commanded the "Aurora" on the Shackelton expedition of 1914, and a recognised authority on sailing ships, acted as Nautical Adviser. As a silent film, this exciting Jack London story was one of the biggest successes of its time, it is perhaps better as a "talkie."

"Flying G-Men", Serial, At Diamond

Munition plants are dynamited warehouses burned and trains derailed as "Flying G-Men" bring the great thrills on the earth! Filmed from the front-page revelation, Columbia's new 15-chapter serial—second and the last instalment final 14 reels will be shown from to-day till Friday at Diamond Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

Tyrone Plays 'Second Fiddle'

To Sonja Henie At Regal

At the Regal Theatre to-day Irving Berlin's "Second Fiddle" opens starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power; featuring Rudy Vallee and Edna May Oliver; introducing new-star Mary Healy, casting Lyle Talbot and Alan Dinehart in pithy roles; representing six brand new songs by Irving Berlin; with Sonja Henie's sensational ice tangos and snow rhumbas, which she performs with a skating partner for the first time on the screen; depicting the new ballroom dance craze, the "Back to Back"—it's enough to leave you happy and entertained.

Sonja, a Minnesota schoolworm and candidate No. 436 for the role of the heroine in the picturization of a best-seller, gets the role and is brought to Hollywood by Publicity Man Tyrone Power to make the picture. There, for purposes of publicity, Tyrone arranges a romance between the new find and Rudy Vallee, who plays a matinee idol. Here a John Alden-Miles Standish theme enters to complicate matters. The whole thing is lavishly illustrated and highlighted by the melodic new Berlin numbers, which are: "I'm Sorry for Myself," "An Old Fashioned Tune Always Is New," "When Winter Comes," "Song of the Metronome", "I Poured My Heart Into a Song" and "Back to Back." From the latter Harry Losee, who staged Sonja's amazing skating ensembles, arranged the new step that, it is claimed, relegate the Lambeth Walk to the plush album of yesteryear.

"IDIOT'S DELIGHT" REVIVED

Norma Shearer Film At The Palace

Norma Shearer and Clark Gable are starred in "Idiot's Delight," M-G-M's screen version of Robert Sherwood's Pulitzer prize winning stage play, which is revived at the Palace this week. Sherwood wrote the screen play, which has been brought to the films by Hunt Stromberg, with Clarence Brown directing.

Prominent in support of the stars are Edward Arnold, Joseph Schildkraut, Pat Patterson and William Esmond, together with the dancing group known as "Gable's Glamour Girls." The girls join with Gable when he sings "Puttin' on the Ritz", and again when he performs an amusing burlesque dance as the vaudeville hoofer in the story.

HIS THIRTIETH YEAR IN FILMS!

Life Story Of Lionel Barrymore The Actor

Lionel Barrymore, who celebrates his thirtieth year in motion pictures with his role of Gramp in "On Borrowed Time," (at Metro) was born and reared in the atmosphere of the theatre.

Brother of John and Ethel, Lionel is the oldest son of Maurice Barrymore, long famous on the stage, and of Georgia Drew Barrymore. He was born in Philadelphia on April 28th and made his stage debut with his parents at the age of five.

Barrymore received his education in New York, then studied in Paris with the intention of becoming a painter. Upon his return to New York he followed the calling of an illustrator for nearly a year. Yielding to the persuasion of his brother John, Lionel returned to the stage where he scored tremendous hits in "The Copperhead," "The Jest," "Peter Ibbetson," "The Claw" and other plays.

He was first lured to the screen in 1909, at which time D. W. Griffith induced him to portray a role in "Friends." From that time on in silent pictures he gravitated between the stage and screen. When talking pictures came in his enormous stage and screen experience made him outstanding. His first "talkie" role as Jeff Ryder in "The Lion and the Mouse" created a sensation.

As he watched the new art develop he saw where his combined knowledge of stage and screen could be useful. He turned to directing, with such pictures as "Madame X," "The Rogue Song" and "Ten Cents a Dance." He had just about decided to give up acting when plans were made for Norma Shearer to star in "A Free Soul." He accepted the role of the lawyer father, Stephen Ashe, which won for him the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for the best screen performance of 1931 and launched him as a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star.

Lionel Barrymore in a scene from "On Borrowed Time" at the Metro.

Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle" at the Regal.

CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Grand Double Attraction!
on the STAGE!
Celebrated Mystery Man
MURRAY
(Direct from LONDON)
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JACK LONDON'S
thrilling drama of high adventure on Seas
MUTINY OF THE ELSINORE
VIBRANT! DYNAMIC!
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BASIL RATHBONE · DAVID NIVEN · DONALD CRISP
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ALSO 'MARCH OF TIME" INSIDE MAGINOT LINE.
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TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
WHOLE SERIAL SHOW TO-MORROW MORNING
AT 10-30 A.M. ROBINSON CRUSOE

PALACE
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A BREATH-TAKING LOVE STORY FILMED AGAINST THE THRILLING BACKGROUND OF TO-DAY'S
WAR-TORN EUROPE
NORMA SHEARER · CLARK GABLE
METRO-GOLDWYN
CLARENCE BROWN'S
IDIOT'S DELIGHT
WHOLE SERIAL SHOW TO-MORROW MORN. AT 10-30
JOHN MACBROWN
IN NEW UNIVERSAL'S
FLAMING FRONTIERS

MODERN LOVE! AND FRIVOLOUS METHODS
IN SAGAR'S HILARIOUS DRAMA OF LOVE, LIFE & FUN
BHOLE-BHALE or POOR SWEETHEARTS
MAYA, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, ARUN, ADVANI.
Director: ZIA SARHADY
2ND WEEK!
NOW
AT PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Supreme Release
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10.
"LIFE OF EMILE ZOLA"

Lady Graduate's Sensational Suicide

Mrs. Manik Deshpande's Revelations

SERIOUS PROBLEM CONFRONTING EDUCATED WOMEN

Is Social Service Detrimental To Marital Harmony?

Readers asked to turn their eyes to the Majestic Cinema to witness the masterly screen presentation by Huns entitled "IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS" by Khandekar, Altekar, Pandurang Naik, Meenaxee, Usha Mantri, Baburao Pendharkar and

MISS VIMAL SARDESAI, G.A.,
NOW IN ENCHANTING 6th WEEK

(Advt.).

FORGET NOT
FEDERAL'S
FIRST GREAT SOCIAL HIT
Actress Kyon Bani?

A pathetic tale of a girl who was up to storm the Bastille of social customs.

COMMENCES
SATURDAY 4th NOVEMBER
AT
WEST-END TALKIES
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ASHIQUE HUSAIN, GAZNAVI, LAXMI, ABDUL, ASHUJI, USHA RANI, MALLIKA, CHEMIST

THE MOST GORGEOUS SPECTACLE EVER
THE MOST THRILLING DRAMA—
THE MOST LAVISH ENTERTAINMENT!
★Sohrab Modi
★Chandramohan
★Naseem
★Sheela
★Sadiq Ali
★Sardar Akhtar
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
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IN
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2ND WEEK
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DADAR
Daily: 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinees on SAT., SUN. at 2 p.m.

"Dadagiri At Girgaum"

Mr. Horniman Cross-Examines Complainant In Defamation Case

BOMBAY, Friday.

The hearing of the case, in which one Chodankar and Mr. B. G. Horniman are being prosecuted by Motiram Bhawoo, describing himself as a gold-smith, for defamation in respect of an article headed "Dadagiri in Girgaum" which appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 3rd 1937, was resumed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

In the absence of his counsel, Mr. Joachim Alwa, Mr. Horniman cross-examined the complainant at length. He was also cross-examined by the other accused. Mr. Horniman's cross-examination had not concluded when the hearing was adjourned till next Friday, November 3rd.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC TRIALS

To Select Bombay Team For All-India Meet

All the usual events conducted by the B. P. O. A. will be conducted this year also. The following dates, which have been already booked either by the Association or Clubs affiliated with the Association:—

Oct. 29.—12,500 m. Cross Country Race.
Nov. 5—100 K. M. Cycle Race.
Nov. 10—20,000 m. Walking Relay (4x5000).
Nov. 11—15,000 m. Road Race.
Nov. 12—25,000 m. Walk.
Nov. 19—20,000 m. Road Race.
Nov. 26—20,000 m. Relay (4x5000).
Dec. 2 and 3—Bombay Suburban Zonal Games.
Dec. 3—25,000 m. Road Race.
Dec. 9 and 10—Bombay North Zonal Games.
Dec. 10—100 K. M. Cycle Race. TT.
Dec. 17—30,000 m. Road Race.
Dec. 23 and 24—Inter Service Athletic Meet.
Dec. 24—Marathon.
Dec. 31—50,000 m. Walk.
Jan. 6 and 7—Khar Gymkhana Sports.
Jan. 13 and 14—VIth. Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games. Junior and Intermediate.
Jan. 21 and 22—VIth. Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games, Men and Women.
Feb. 9, 10 and 11—IXth. Indian Olympic Games, Bombay.

SELECTING BOMBAY TEAM.

Bombay team for the All-India Meet to be held on 9th, 10th and 11th February 1940, will be selected from actual participants who come first and second in corresponding events organized by the B. P. O. A. during this season.

Government has cancelled its notice demanding security under Sec. 7 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. M. Abbas Aurangabadi, publisher of the Urdu weekly paper "Munsif", Bombay, in view of his apology and undertaking not to print objectionable matter in future.

CINE-STAR ON THE STAGE
Miss SULOCHANA PALKAR
acts wonderfully the chief role of RASHMIDEVI, the Cine-star.
BALMOHAN
SANGIT Co.
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre
Sat. 28th at 3 p.m.
Sun. 29th at 3 p.m.
PRIN. ATRE'S COMEDY HIT
Lagnachi Bedi
★
Every Performance is
'HOUSE FULL'
So Reserve Your Seats!

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARDS

Appointments For Bombay And Ahmedabad

The Government of Bombay has constituted the following Industrial Health Advisory Boards for the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad:

BOMBAY

Chairman: Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, M.L.A.

Members: Chairman, Physical Education Board, ex-officio; Principal, Grant Medical College, ex-officio; Dean, S. G. S. Medical College, ex-officio; Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, ex-officio; Executive Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, ex-officio; Lady Factory Inspector, ex-officio: Mrs. M. D. D. Gilder; Dr. H. Y. Khwaja, Honorary Surgeon, J.J. Hospital; a representative of the Labour Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; a representative of the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Secretary and Member: The Certifying Surgeon, ex-officio.

AHMEDABAD

Chairman: Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, M.L.A.

Members: Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, ex-officio; Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, ex-officio.

Chairman, Municipal Medical Committee, Ahmedabad, ex-officio; President of the Medical Society, Ahmedabad, ex-officio: Superintendent, Wadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad, ex-officio; Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, ex-officio; a representative of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad; a representative of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad; a representative of the Physical Education Board; Dr. Miss Gupte, C/o Calico Mills.

Secretary and Member: Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, ex-officio.

The members of the Boards who are not ex-officio will hold office for a period of three years in the first instance.

The function of the Boards will be to advise the Labour Welfare Department in all its health activities.

The Chairman and members of the Board will serve in an honorary capacity.

"SUFFERING FROM MENTAL STRAIN"

Inquest On Death Of Bird, I. T. Commissioner

Several witnesses deposing at the inquest on the body of Mr. J. B. Bird, Income-tax Commissioner, stated that he had been suffering from heavy mental strain due to excessive work in the office.

Mr. Bird was found with bullet wounds on October 17. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he died the same day.

Mr. A. C. Turner, Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) for Bombay, Baluchistan and Sind, stated that about 11-30 a. m. on October 14- Mr. V. T. Shah, Income-tax Officer, told witness that on the previous evening Mr. Bird had hinted that he might take his own life.

Mr. Turner then tried to get in touch with the Central Board of Revenue with the idea of getting him out of Bombay and securing him a change of environment.

Mr. Turner did not succeed as the officer were being shifted from Simla to Delhi.

After this Mr. Turner saw Mr. Bird, who was smiling as usual and appeared to be quite normal.

On October 16, Mr. Bird rang up Mr. Turner about lunch time and they lunched together at Taj.

On October 17, Mr. Turner continued, he received a phone message about 10 a.m. from the son of the landlord of Mr. Bird's flat saying that Mr. Bird had been shot. Mr. Turner went to Mr. Bird's flat. When he arrived there he saw the Inspector Dinton, with other police officers.

PISTOL LICENCE FOUND.

The police officers searched the flat on the night of October 18, in Mr. Turner's presence and found a pistol licence and later a pistol case. In the case was found a small box containing 22 rounds of cartridges.

Mr. Turner also identified the initial of Mr. Bird in the register of private property of officers of the Customs Department in which there was an entry to show that Mr. Bird had taken the pistol back the day previous to the incident.

The inquest is proceeding.

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" reveal that there is no truth in the report that the Sind Ministry will tender its resignation in sympathy with the eight Congress Ministries when the latter resign in pursuance of the decision of the Congress Working Committee.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Friday.

Shantilal Dayalji Kapadia, alias Shanti Kapadia, native of Bhavnagar State, who was arrested by Sub-Inspector H. A. Khan, of C. I. D. Branch in a raid on the second floor of Hiradas Khimji Building, Shumshet Street (Chhipi Chawl) situated at Sheikh Memon Street, carried out on the 17th August, was found guilty by Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 450. He has one previous conviction under the Gambling Act. The fine was paid.

Jeewanlal Gopalji, a rent collector was arrested by the Pydhoni Police yesterday, on a charge of breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3259.

It was alleged that the accused from time to time collected the amount from several tenants but did not give it to the landlord.

The landlord then lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused was to-day placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, (Presidency Magistrate. Mazagaon, and was ordered to be released on bail.

Three Months' Jail For Misappropriation

BOMBAY, Friday.

That Pathan maneylenders gave him no peace and goaded him into misappropriating about Rs. 1805 belonging to his master was the plea put forward by Vithaldas Jamnadas, a cloth salesman, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown to-day. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Jamnadas was in the employ of Ahmad Alli Mohamed and had been collecting outstanding sums due to his employer. During the last 12 months he is alleged to have misappropriated various sums amounting to Rs. 1805/13/3.

The accused was sentenced to three months' regorous imprisonment.

15 Alleged Suttorias Arrested

Fifteen alleged suttorias were arrested by the City Police last night.

Six men were arrested by the Princess Street Police on a charge of receiving satta bets in a passage on the ground floor of Ganesh Bhuwan Building, 2nd Cross Lane, Sonapur.

Several satta chits and Rs. 30 cash were seized by the Police, during the search of the above place.

The rest were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad in a raid carried out by them in a room on the 2nd floor of a building at Bapty Road, Two Tanks.

All of them were produced, today, before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered them to be released on bail.

City Seamen's Union Office Searched

On Thursday at about 5 p.m., the City Police searched the office of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, of which Messrs S. V. Parulekar and Dinkar Desai are Secretaries.

The police wanted to seize copies of certain hand-bills regarding Indian Seamen and the present war, supposed to be issued by the Union some days back.

As the police could not find any copies of the hand-bills, they left the office. Both the Secretaries of the Union were not present when the search was made.

Bengal Hindus On Viceroy's Statement

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

A joint meeting of the Working Committee and the Council of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha was held this morning, Sir Manmathanath Mookerjee presiding when a statement on the Viceregal declaration was adopted.

The statement called upon the youths of Bengal to rally to the defence of the country and urged the Government to immediately create a suitable atmosphere and devise proper machinery for the military training of the youths.

The statement characterises the setting up of a Consultative Committee declared by the Viceroy as jejune.

AWARD MUST GO.

As regards the British Government's willingness to enter into consultations, after the War is over, for constitutional modifications, the statement says:

"If modifications are made with the present communal decision remaining as their basis, no such modification would be worth the making even if it were made to-day."

Under the Patronage of H. H. PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR of BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
TO-DAY, SAT., 28th Octo.
At 4 p.m.
EKACHA PYALA
(By late R. G. GADKARI)
Sindhu: SJT. BALGANDHARVA
SUNDAY 29th Octo.
At 3-30 p.m.
Unique opportunity to see the idol of Marathi stage—Sjt. BALGANDHARVA—in his first male role with the famous songstress and cine-artist Bai Goharbai Karnataki as the leading lady in
MRITCHHAKATIK
(By Late G. B. DEVAL.)
Charutta: Sjt. BALGANDHARVA
Vasantsena: Bai GOHARBAI KARNATAKI
Tickets available at the theatre
Rates as usual
Management by
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

DIAMOND
TALKIES
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Daily 3 Shows at 3-30, 6-30, 10
NOW SHOWING
SECOND and LAST INSTALMENT!
FINAL 14 PARTS
DYNAMITING THE LID OFF THE FOREIGN SPY MENACE!
FLYING G-MEN
ROBERT PAIGE * JAMES CRAIG
RICHARD FISKE * LORNA GRAY
Spies Blasted from the Skies!
Enemy Air Off U.S. Coast!
Duels in the Stratosphere!
Death Hurtling from the Clouds
CRASHING THE CLOUDS....TO SMASH SPIES PLOTTING THE NATION'S DOOM!
It's A COLUMBIA Serial.

NINETEENTH GREAT WEEK!
Shree Ranjit's Colossal—
SANT TULSIDAS
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7, 10.
Sunday Matinee: 1 p.m.

FOURTH 4th WEEK
WEST END
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Also at 1 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays
GENERAL FILMS LTD'S.
Pati-Patni
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, AMINA, R. WASTI, K. N. SINGH, L. YAKUB, AUNDHKAR and others.
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GUNJAL
A Supreme Release

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Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
From October 28th to 31st only
Metro Goldwyn Mayer
Presents—
WALLACE BEERY, ROBERT TAYLOR
IN
"STAND UP AND FIGHT"
SUNDAY OCTOBER 29TH
AT 10-30 a.m.
PAUL MUNI
IN
"BORDER TOWN"

Coming from
FRIDAY NEXT
Prakash Pictures'
Dual Role—Production
HUKUM-KA-EKKA
Direction SHANTI DAVE
Caste
UMAKANT, PRAMILA, ZAHUR, GULAB and others
Most Thrilling Drama
SUPER TALKIES

When World's 2 Great Men Meet!

Historic Scene Of Their First Meeting!

QUEEN-MOTHER ADVISED IN DREAM BY GODDESS BHAVANEE

World's First Bachelor-Saint And Spiritual Preacher Joins Hands with the Maratha King—Shivaji Maharaja—for the political Emancipation of India

MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE ENCOURAGES SHIVAJI & SATISFIES RAMDAS

All these thrilling episodes and the ideal Life of RAMDAS *Patriotically* brought out in the *'Royal'—Jewel* No. 10 "Ramdas or *Bhagwa Zenda*" a 'Saraswatee'—Picture with a star-cast to be released at the *Majestic* Cinema from *Saturday Next.*

(Advt.).

GANDHI SEVA SANGH & WAR

Members Must Regulate Life On Mahatma's Principles

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 27.

The attitude of the Karyawahaka Samiti of the Gandhi Seva Sangh towards war is defined in a resolution passed by the Sangh at its meeting yesterday.

The resolution states: The Karyawahak Samiti declares for the enlightenment of its members that so far as the members of the Sangh are concerned they can accept and adopt only Gandhiji's position in truth and non-violence. It believes that the power of non-violence, which Gandhiji is anxious to organise and evolve, must become capable of successfully settling all disputes whether internal or external and of establishing concord, between man and man. The members must regulate their private and public life to that end and the goal of developing that power in their own persons and also of training people in it must pervade all their activities.

It is reliably understood that the Executive Committee of the Seva Sangh will meet at Wardha in the third week of November.—A.P.

Radicals Support Congress

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

A general meeting of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen was held to consider the question arising out of the decision of the Congress Working Committee asking the Congress Ministries to resign.

A resolution was adopted, urging upon the Working Committee to follow up the resignations by a country-wide movement for the realisation of certain clearly formulated immediate basic political demands of the Indian people and to link up this movement with the struggles of the masses for the redress of their immediate economic demands.

The meeting assured the Congress that the members of the League would as loyal Congressmen actively participate in and support any and every anti-imperialist struggle by the Congress.—United Press.

The late Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan, the famous singer's statue was unveiled at the All-India Radio Office yesterday morning by Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for P. W. Dept. He is seen standing after unveiling and a woman artiste is garlanding the statue.

MEMORIAL TO KHAN ABDUL KARIM KHAN

Bust Unveiled At Bombay Radio Station

BOMBAY, Friday.

The bust of the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, presented by the memorial Committee to the All-India Radio, Bombay, was unveiled by the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie at the All India Radio Station, Marine Lines, on Friday morning.

Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, Bombay Station Director, welcomed all the invited guests in a suitable little speech and invited Mr. Nurie to unveil the bust.

Mr. Nurie paid a tribute to the genius of the late Khan Saheb and observed that his disciples were spread all over North and South India among all classes and communities.

Sunalini Devi paying a similar tribute to the late Khan Saheb thanked Mr. Karmarkar for executing Khan Saheb's bust with his skilful fingers to as near a likeness as possible and remarked that it was a tribute from one artiste to another.

After distribution of attargulab and pan supari and garlanding of the bust and thanksgiving by Mr. Bokhari the gathering dispersed.

Praja Parishad Protests Against Virawala's Appointment

RAJKOT, Oct. 27.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, leader of the Praja Parishad has issued a lengthy statement criticising the sense of surprise and alarm evinced in Praja Parishad circles over the re-appointment of Durbar Veerawalla as the Dewan of the State.

He declares that the Parishad has never agitated against any individual, although a sympathetic man at the helm would have meant a great difference. Their objective had been the substitution of responsible government in the place of the present autocratic system of administration.

To that objective they should still adhere despite the inevitable reverses, common to all popular movements all the world over and resolve anew to secure it.—United Press.

Indians Must Learn To Be Cleaner

Sardar's Speech While Laying Foundation Stone of Swimming Bath

BOMBAY, Friday.

The dirty and highly insanitary condition of the Chowpaty Foreshore was very severely criticised by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning while laying of the foundation stone of Seth Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming Pools and Boat Club at Marine Drive this morning. Sardar Patel said if he was the Mayor and had powers, he would see that the foreshore was made clean and sanitary immediately. It was the function of the Municipality to maintain cleanliness and sanitation and he hoped the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipality will see that the Chowpatty foreshore was changed into a pleasant site.

He complimented Seth Mafatlal for donating Rs. one lac towards the construction of Swimming Pools and Boat Club and hoped that there would be many more such Swimming Pools in the city and also elsewhere.

In Europe, he said, there were hundreds of such swimming baths and pools even in small towns and the people there took full advantage of nature to keep good health In this country, on the other hand, for want of initiative, the people abused the gifts of nature, and where they had to keep clean and sanitary they kept unclean and insanitary as was done at Chowpatty foreshore. He thought next to Europeans, Parsis were better than other Indians, as they understood the laws of nature and its gifts and fully utilized them for their health.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji on behalf of the trustees thanked Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for honouring them by agreeing to lay the foundation stone of an institution which will be the first of its kind in India. The cost of construction of the Swimming Pools and the Boat Club is estimated at Rs. three lacs out of which he received Rs. one lac from Seth Mafatlal and Rs. 75,000 by way of donations or fees. The trustees had fixed Rs. 200 for Life Membership which would be raised to Rs. 250 after a fortnight.

A Millionaire Heiress

SHE FOUND DELIGHT

NOT IN HER RICHES BUT IN CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

NAUGHTY BY NATURE SHE FOUND PLEASURE IN TAUNTING HER UNCLE UNTIL LOVE CHANGED HER OUTLOOK AND BROUGHT HER DOWN TO THE SLUMS TO ELEVATE AN UNEMPLOYED YOUTH!

SWEET SABITA DEVI

SWEETER THAN EVER

IN

As You Please

SUDAMA PRODUCTIONS' MAIDEN TRIUMPH

with MOTILAL, VASANTEE, KHURSHID, MAZHAR

DIRECTED BY SARVOTTAM BADAMI

A Supreme Release

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"THE FUN OF LIVING WITH A PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE"

OPENING SAT. 4th NOV.

AT IMPERIAL

War Resolution

In Bombay Assembly was broadcast through CHICAGO LOUD-SPEAKERS "THE CHOICE OF ALL" CHICAGO RADIO

Pioneers of Public Address BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

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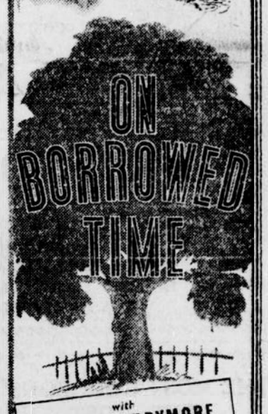
THE CLIMAX OF A BRILLIANT CAREER!

Lionel Barrymore's 30th Jubilee Triumph!

"AT LAST I have made a picture which lets me believe I have not given 30 years to the screen in vain . . . 'On Borrowed Time' gives me the role every actor hopes against hope will be written some day just for him."

And what a team he makes with Bobs Watson, the grand boy star of 1938!



with LIONEL BARRYMORE SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE BEULAH BONDI · UNA MERKEL BOBS WATSON · NAT PENDLETON HENRY TRAVERS · GRANT MITCHELL

Directed by Harold S. Bucquet

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THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT EVER GATHERED FOR ONE SHOW!

SONJA HENIE · TYRONE POWER
in Irving Berlin's
SECOND FIDDLE
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6 NEW BERLIN SONGS! . . . and Sonja skates her spectacular Ice Tango for the first time on the screen!
Directed by Sidney Lanfield
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
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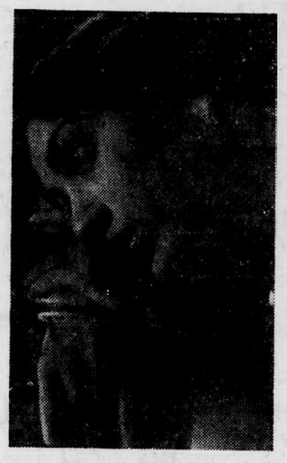
Our 6th Anniversary REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PRABHAT'S "ADMI" CONQUERS DELHI!

Delhi received this picture most enthusiastically! Congratulations for Prabhat are still pouring in. Commerce member Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar opened 'Admi's' run at the Majestic Cinema, Delhi, and expressed his appreciation. Also appreciative were prominent Delhi Society ladies, like Lady Bajpai, Mrs. Kitty Shiva Rao, Mrs. Rajan Nehru and Miss Santosh Khanna.



Director: V. SHANTARAM'S MASTERPIECE

"ADMI"

* With SHAHU MODAK
* SHANTA HUBLIKAR
* BAI SUNDRABAI
* RAM MARATHE
* BUVASAHEB & Others.

AND IN BOMBAY EIGHTH GAY WEEK!

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HULA DANCES, HAWAIIAN SONGS, GORGEOUS SETTINGS

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On Sunday matinee show will start at 3-30 p. m. instead of 4 p. m.

THE LAST WORD IN STARTLING DRAMA!
Forced landing in jungle! . . . Twelve marooned! . . . Only five can escape! . . . WHICH FIVE? . . . What a climax! . . . Wait till you see!
FIVE CAME BACK
with
CHESTER MORRIS
LUCILLE BALL
WENDY BARRIE
JOHN CARRADINE
ALLEN JENKINS
JOSEPH CALLEIA
C. AUBREY SMITH
KENT TAYLOR
PATRIC KNOWLES
ELISABETH RISDON

RKO RADIO Picture Directed by JOHN FARROW. Produced by ROBERT SISK. Screen Play by Jerry Cady, Dalton Trumbo, Nathanael West.

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4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OUTSTANDING SUCCESS TO MOHAN'S: "SWASTIK" CROWDED HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE FIRST WEEK.

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MOHAN PICTURES First SOCIAL HIT

Written & Directed by: MOHAN SINHA

STARRING:

KUMARI VINA, JIVAN (O. K. DAR), INDURANI SHUSHIL KUMAR, FAKIRMAHOMAD, NAZIR BEDI, and 100 others

The most appealing picture ever released in Motion picture history

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

2nd WEEK

KRISHNA CINEMA

Minority Problem And Political Differences Exaggerated: Consultative Committee Useless

(Continued from Page 16).

interests at all costs. Unless this Government is prepared to take a more imaginative view of this new international order and realise with respect to it that it means a great change, so far as the British Empire is concerned, then I am convinced that we shall emerge from this war in no better circumstances than in 1918.

I believe that amongst the countless neutrals, more especially the United States, where there is a very great interest in the Indian situation, our refusal to grant a further measure of self-Government to India will reinforce the isolationist and anti-British tendencies. We can ill afford to antagonise neutral opinion.

Again we must face this fact fairly and squarely—hostile non-co-operative India with dangers of active conflict in India.

I believe we have to make up our minds whether we are genuinely determined not in words but in action to give self-Government to the people of India and I believe if we do so, we would be able to welcome that country as a great powerful ally and friend for all years of the future

What then ought our reply to be to the Indian National Congress. It ought to be made and made now upon the lines somewhat of this kind:—

We are wholly sincere in our advocacy of freedom and democracy and our desire for freedom and democracy extends to the people under British rule as well as the people under the domination of Germany in Europe. The Indian people, therefore, can be assured that our immediate objective is self-Government, for the Indian people.

As in the middle of a war crisis it is not possible to devise in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people a new constitution, we offer as an immediate step in that direction the following adjustments.

First of all we abandon all talk of federation and deal with the problem as one for British India alone. Secondly we consent to the election of a new Central Legislative Assembly. Thirdly the major party in the Legislature could form a Government which the Viceroy should then appoint as his Executive Council.

Schuster's Speech

"In this debate we ought to be particularly grateful to Mr. Wedgwood Benn for the way in which he has dealt with this situation and for constructive proposals he has made," said Sir George Schuster.

There was only one note which he struck to which I will express some dissent. He seemed to imply that just at this moment, when it is so important to have India united with us, we ought to consider doing things which we should not otherwise have done. I disagree with that entirely.

I believe that we ought to continue with our purpose in India. That purpose is very much what Mr. Benn has described but it would be very dangerous to think just because there is this present emergency, we ought to do things which we otherwise would not have done.

In 1935 we irrevocably set India upon the path towards Dominion Status. We have noted with appreciation the way in which Indian ministers have responded to their responsibilities. Now having watched these things, we are bewildered and disappointed that it has not been possible to set up responsible government at the centre. We do not quite know who is to blame.

What Britain Can't Do

Some people tell us that the Government of India might have been more determined. Some tell us that the Congress Party has been unreasonable in their demands. Some people tell us that the Muslims are frightened of the further step and that their experience of the working of the new constitution in the Provinces has not diminished their fears. Some people tell us that the Princes have been holding back.

We do not know who is to blame but we want to see the new constitution advanced to the stage responsible Government in the centre and if there is anything, we can do to diminish the difficulties—if for example, by modifying the safeguards that were imposed for the protection of British interests. We can make the task easier, we should be very willing to consider it.

But there are certain things we are not prepared to do. We are not prepared for the sake of getting over a temporary emergency to abandon the idea of a federal India and we are not prepared to force the new constitution on India, if some of those minority interests are not satisfied with the way in which it is going to be worked.

Make Up Your Differences

We are pledged to safeguards and those safeguards for the protection of minorities, cannot be weakened. That is our view and we would say to the Indian leaders,

"Cannot you now make one more effort to reach an agreement and if it is agreed between you, even though it may be some modification of the scheme laid down in the Government of India Act, then it lies in your power to get it across even to-morrow, even while the war is going on."

I believe that represents the view of this country. But one has to recognise that there are difficulties—that appeal cannot be easily answered and that there may be considerable delay.

What can we do to convince India of the honesty of our purpose? Pledges have been given and repeated by the Lord Privy Seal to-day. They could not have been given more clearly. The only question is how we can convince India and all the Indian parties that during this necessary period of delay, we have not weakened in our determination to fulfil those pledges.

Right To Independence

Mr. David Grenfell said that he believed the task of future Government in India would be the task of uplifting the standard of living. That was the task that could not be performed by anyone other than by the Indian people themselves He believed that the right of India was the right to no less than complete independence and freedom. No nation, he declared, was wise or disinterested enough to detemine conditions of the life of another nation.

Mr. Grenfell added, "Happily our difficulties are lessened by what I regard as wonderful patience and friendliness of the Indian people—the wonderful way in which they have borne with us while we have made mistakes. Mr. Gandhi is one of the broadest minded persons in the world today. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also is a devoted, brave and steadfast leader of the Indian people.

Congress Speaks For Nation

Continuing Mr. Grenfell recalled that Congress while demanding that it should be consulted condemned Nazi aggression and sympathised with those who resisted it.

The Congress he said, was not confined to one race but spoke for men in the various communities. Mr. Grenfell said that he would deplore non-co-operation and so would everybody. The only alternative was co-operation. Why did not His Majesty's Government start co-operating at once. If the Government wanted to start co-operating, he hoped they would say so to-night.

"A great deal of extravagant statement is current regarding the communal differences in India", said Mr. Sorensen. A large number of Muslims supported the Congress and many members of the Muslim League made it quite clear that they wished for further and drastic advance towards self-Government in India.

The House should be profoundly grateful to the Congress for pressing the Government to face its responsibility in India and we should have had far less respect for the intelligence of India, if she had not brought forward the issue at the present time.

IT MIGHT SEEM TO SOME THAT THE CONGRESS WAS TAKING AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE IN RAISING THESE ISSUES AT AN UNPROPITIOUS MOMENT AND THAT WE SHOULD TELL INDIA TO BE STATESMANLIKE TO BEHAVE HERSELF TO STAND IN A CORNER LIKE A GOOD BOY AND THAT LATER IT MIGHT HAVE ITS REWARD. WE MUST DO INFINITELY MORE THAN THAT AT THE PRESENT MOMENT. INDIA WAS ONLY SAYING THAT IF WE WANTED HER CO-OPERATION WE SHOULD TREAT HER AS AN EQUAL AND WITH MUTUAL RESPECT AND INDIA SHOULD BE RESPECTED FOR MAKING THAT DEMAND.

India Stands For Democracy

He believed that if we acted with courage we should find that the minority question would solve itself. There were very great differences indeed but if we were striving for freedom and meant what we said about democracy and self-government, we should make a great gesture to the whole world and to the Congress which did not demand something impossible.

Mr. Gandhi had made it quite clear that the door was still open and that he and the Congress did not expect a dramatic and immediate implementation of the assurances given. What they were yearning for was that this country should recognise that the Indian people were entitled to the application of the same principle as we declared must be applied to the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere.

Britain's Achievement In India

Sir Hugh O'Neill said that they had been dealing with a question of immense importance, both to the British Empire and the world and they had been fortunate in their discussion to be able to enjoy the advantage of the contributions from many members of the House who had intimate and close knowledge of India and its problems.

First they had had an ex-Secretary of State with close experience of India.

They had had a helpful speech from Sir George Schuster who had gained his knowledge by reason of his great position in the Viceroy's Executive Council, and others.

Sir O'Neill proceeded: "I often think in controversies of the day that what Britain has done for India is rather apt to be forgotten. One cannot refrain from speculating as to the state of India, if the genius of our administrators had not been there to guide and control its destiny.

Some critics of the White Paper like him, both here and in India, have read into the Viceroy's statement an interpretation, which was never intended and most of those critics have put up no constructive proposals of their own.

Other critics on the contrary have given the Viceroy credit for good intentions such as Mr. Grenfell and other members to whose speeches I have already referred. When the Viceroy's statement was first published as a white paper, it was on the whole well received in some quarters which might have been expected to be lukewarm."

Continuing Sir Hugh O'Neill said I do not think any reasonable person could deny that the Viceroy's statement does go a long way toward meeting some of the points raised in the pronouncements or manifestos of different parties in India.

It seems to be largely held by members of the Congress Party in India that our principal war aim is a desire to maintain what they call imperialism. What does imperialism mean in the sense that Congress Party uses the word? Surely it must mean domination of the weak by the strong, overriding of the minorities, denial of self-expression and constitutional advancement, the will of force.

To say, we are fighting to uphold any of these things is manifestly absurd. They are the very things we are fighting against and it was the raising of the standard of such principles in the world which forced the democracies into the war.

No Finality About White Paper

Mr. Grenfell asked why wait for any advance until after the war. I think Sir Samuel Hoare made it quite clear in his speech that there was no adamantine finality about the White Paper with regard to that and that it might be that before the end of the war constitutional discussion of some kind would in fact take place.

Then Mr. Grenfell referred to the Consultative or Advisory Group which the Viceroy has suggested. Mr. Grenfell said that he hoped that would start very soon. Surely whether or not the Advisory Group is to function and is to function soon, depends on the political parties in India themselves. If they will accept the suggestion, if they will co-operate, there is no reason that I know of why the Advisory Body should not meet next week.

Mr. Grenfell intervening said could not a larger scope for general election be given?

Sir Hugh O'Neill: That is undoubtedly a proper point which could be developed as soon as any discussions took place with the Viceroy.

Continuing Sir O'Neill said though members on the whole have been full of restraint some still thought that things were going too slowly and that the advance of India towards Dominion Status should be very much more rapid.

He added: "You cannot rush into a great constitutional change such as envisaged in India. You cannot disregard the minorities and there, I should like to say how much I rather deplored what Sir Stafford Cripps indicated. Further you cannot disregard the views of the Indian States, if what you are aiming at is an all-India federation. That I think is the goal which all of us in this House would like to see reached eventually.

"I would like to say further that in any constitutional advance of this kind, you cannot proceed in accordance with the wishes of one party alone, however, strong and well-organised in the country such as India with all its conflicting races, creeds and interests."

The British Government and the Government of India do not desire a conflict and if anyone thinks that in India or here, he is demonstrably wrong. What the British Government desire is not conflict but above all co-operation from the Indian people. Advance is certain and sure.

It would be nothing short of a colossal disaster, if we were to throw away the work of the last two years in India which has shown such promise for the future which will inevitably materialise.

Looking at the manifesto of the

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5).

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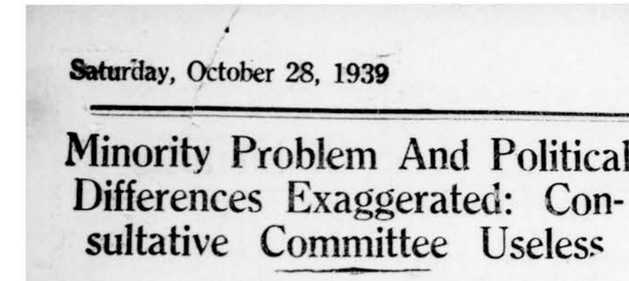
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FALL AND RISE ON BULLION EXCHANGE

Narrow Fluctuations In Shares

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 27

MONEY

There was no change in the money market throughout the week under review and call funds were quoted at between 3/4 and 1 per cent. The fractional increase in the call money rate was due more to psychological influence of the approaching export season rather than actual increase in the demand for day-to-day funds.

A statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank of India drawn up to 20th October 1939, records a further increase of Rs. 3 crores in the Bank's holding of sterling securities, making a total increase of Rs. 17.06 crores since the beginning of the year. The total note issue is up by Rs. 449.50 lacs and the Bank's holding of Rupee Coin is also down by Rs. 49.65 lacs. The ratio of gold plus sterling assets to total liabilities is up by 1.187 to 51.926 per cent. The active note circulation in India records an increase of Rs. 238.85 lacs In the Banking Department, Government Deposits are down by Rs. 101 75 lacs, whereas Bankers' Deposits show a rise of Rs. 117.93 lacs. The item of 'Balances held abroad' shows a decline of Rs. 282.80 lacs.

A return of the Imperial Bank of India as on 20th October 1939 records a decline of Rs. 129.45 lacs in the Investment Portfolio of the Bank, whereas the item of 'Advances' is down by Rs. 5.54 lacs. Deposits show a fractional increase of Rs. 7.09 lacs and the Cash holding of the Bank stands at Rs. 12.97 crores.

GILT-EDGED

The gilt-edged market ruled firm following advices from London where in anticipation of a drop in the Bank of England's discount rate prices improved alround. The Bank of England's discount rate was lowered yesterday from 3 to 2 per cent. thus reverting to the pre-war level. The market believes that the reduction in the rate is in anticipation of the flotation of a defence loan in the near future. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling block gradually improved from the opening level of £79-1/2 to £81 at the close. The minimum limit which had been put since the outbreak of war on dealings in certain securities has been removed. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, in the local market, also moved up in sympathy from Rs. 84-4 to Rs. 86-4 at the end. There was a fractional rise in the values of most other scrips, particularly short-term bonds, which met with fair amount of investment inquiry. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan improved from Rs. 85-2 to Rs. 85-6, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds from Rs. 99-12 to Rs. 99-14 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan from Rs. 88 to Rs. 88-8. Business in 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was reported at Rs. 94-6 and in 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 96-4, whilst 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan changed hands at Rs. 82-6 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 101-14. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan was put through occasionally at between Rs. 107-2 and Rs. 107-8. 4 per cent. 1948 bonds ruled fairly steady at Rs. 100-12, whilst 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan improved from Rs. 101-14 to Rs. 102-5 at the finish.

EXCHANGE

There was no change whatsoever in the rupee/sterling exchange market. For interbank transactions, sellers of spot T. T. quoted 1s. 5-63/64d. and buyers 1s. 6-1/64d. with occasional business passing at middle rates. Merchant rates were unchanged as under:—

BUYERS

Spot 1s. 6-1/32d.
One month forward 1s. 6-1/16d
Two months forward 1s. 6-3/32d.
Three months forward 1s. 6-1/8.

SELLERS

1s. 5-31/32d.
1. 6d
1s. 6-1/32d.
1s. 6-1/16d.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, there was no change in the official buying and selling rates for various currencies and the rates were quoted as under:—The sterling/dollar rates were 404 and 402; the sterling/franc rates were 177 and 176; the sterling/guilder rates were 7.58 and 7.50; the sterling/belga rates were 24.10 and 23.80 and the sterling/Swiss franc rates were 17.95 and 17.78. In the New York market, the dollar/sterling rate, after opening at 400.50 cents, advanced to 402 cents on Tuesday, but subsequently reacted and closed at 401.25 cents. The Shanghai dollar and the yen remained unchanged at 4-1/4d. and 1s. 2-1/32d. throughout. The Japanese Cabinet announced that from 25th October 1939, the yen would be linked to the U. S. dollar on the basis of 42 cents per yen and not to the pound sterling.

GOLD

Spot gold opened steady at Rs. 41.6/9, but thereafter declined gradually until mid-week to Rs. 41-4, at which level there was some buying by option dealers and the rate advanced to Rs. 41-5-9. On Wednesday, however, the market shot up to Rs. 41-9-6 on the announcement that the war risk insurance rates between Bombay and New York had declined sharply, but in the absence of any buying for export owing to the fact that there are no sailings for New York in the near future, the rate reacted fractionally to Rs. 41-7-9 on Thursday. Gold for delivery during November settlement was quoted at 3 pies under spot, whereas December settlement gold stood at a discount of 6 pies under November. In London, the Bank of England's buying price for gold remained pegged around 168 shillings per fine ounce throughout. Locally, sovereigns were neglected and the price varied between Rs. 26-10 and Rs. 26-8 per coin for spot and forward delivery. Floating stocks of gold are estimated at about 100,000 tolas, while arrivals from up-country average 20,000 tolas a day. The average daily offtake for trade purposes is about unchanged at 1,500 tolas. Gold to the tune of Rs. 1,90,69,511 was exported to New York on 23rd October 1939. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 41-9-6 and Rs. 41-4 for spot, Rs. 41-9-3 and Rs. 41-3-6 for November settlement and Rs. 41-9 and Rs. 41-3-6 for December settlement.

SILVER

An easier tendency was apparent in the silver market at the opening of the week, the quotation for spot declining by stages from the opening level of Rs. 58-5-6 to Rs. 57-7-6, at which level good support was forthcoming. During the major part of the week, the price ranged between Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 59-8 for spot except on Thursday when it moved up to Rs. 59-14 on the news that imports of silver into the United Kingdom had been made subject to licensing. November settlement silver was quoted at a premium of 2 annas over spot, whilst December settlement commanded a premium of 4 annas over November. In London, spot silver opened firm at 23-1/8d. and moved up further to 23-3/8d. on Tuesday and after a temporary setback to 22-13/16d. improved and closed at 23-3/8d. Two months' forward delivery was quoted at a discount of 1-3/16d. at the beginning of the week, but the differential later narrowed by stages to 1/8d at the finish. Stocks of silver are estimated at about 9,600 bars, while the average daily offtake is poor at 35 bars. Silver coins valued at Rs. 10,144 as well as 50 bars of silver bullion were imported during the week. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 59-14 and Rs. 57-7-6 for spot, Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 57-10-6 for November settlement and Rs. 60-3 and Rs. 57-13-6 for December settlement

SHARES.

The Indian political situation caused a certain amount of hesitancy amongst investors and the local share market lacked the usual activity during the period under report. Prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, although towards the close the tendency was somewhat firmer. The market is awaiting further developments in the Indian politics and pending clarification of the situation, movements are likely to be narrow.

Amongst textiles, New Greats were the most outstanding counter. Opening steady at Rs. 259, the quotation suddenly shot up to Rs. 275 on fair buying, but declined and closed at Rs. 270. Bombay Dyeings, on the other hand, ruled dull and moved between Rs. 869 and Rs. 880, whilst Centuries moved between Rs. 253 and Rs. 262. Central Indias ranged narrowly between Rs. 261 and Rs. 268-8 and Colaba Lands between Rs. 130-8 and Rs. 139-8. Kohinoors improved mid-week to Rs. 301 as against the previous close of Rs. 294, but subsequently declined and closed at Rs. 298, whilst Gokaks moved tamely between Rs. 167 and Rs. 164. In the steel group, Tata Iron and Steel Ordinaries improved earlier in the week from Rs. 332-8 to Rs. 343 and after a temporary setback to Rs. 337-8, closed steadier at Rs. 342-8. Deferreds likewise gained about 50 points to Rs. 1692-8 mid-week, but later reacted to Rs. 1663-12, finally closing firmer at Rs. 1695.. Hydro-electrics rules firm with a rising trend in sympathy with higher gilt-edged values; Andhra Valleys went ahead from Rs. 1365 to Rs. 1390, Bombay Trams from Rs. 119-12 to Rs. 121-12 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 144 to Rs. 145, whilst Tata Powers improved, amidst intermittent reactions, from Rs. 1220 to Rs. 1235 at the finish. Bank shares also displayed good strength in the wake of steadier gilt-edged, but activity in this section was comparatively restricted. Bank of Indias gained from Rs. 128-8 to Rs. 130-4 and Central Banks from Rs. 30 to Rs. 30-6, whilst Imperial Bank Fully Paids moved up from Rs. 1363-12 to Rs. 1382-8 and Partly Paids from Rs. 333-12 to Rs. 343-12. Reserve Banks were done at rates varying between Rs. 102 and Rs. 140. Amongst Railways, some business was done in Ahmed. Prantij at Rs. 967-8, whilst Tapti Valleys were occasionally done at Rs 737-8. In the miscellaneous bloc, Associated Cements fluctuated between Rs. 131 and Rs. 134-8 and Belapur Sugars between Rs. 203-8 and Rs. 208. Bombay Burmas ruled dull around Rs. 515 and Scindia Steams around Rs. 21-15. New Indias, on the other hand, moved up from Rs. 33-4 at the opening to Rs. 33-12 at the end.

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CHANGING PROPER NAME

Due Notice To Govt. Required Under D.I.O.

Rule 29 of the Defence of India Rules provides that no British subject who was in British India on the day on which the Defence of India Ordinance came into force shall, while in British India at any time after that day, assume or use or purport to assume or use for any purpose any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known immediately before that date, unless at least one month before the day on which he first assumes or uses or purports to assume or use that other name, he has given to the Provincial Government a notice specifying his existing name in full and the change which he proposes to make in it and the address of his place of residence or place of abode, if any, in British India.

The Bombay Government has now directed that every notice required to be given to it under this rule should be sent through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, if the person giving the notice resides in the city of Bombay, and through the District Magistrate concerned if such person resides elsewhere, and that such person should also publish in the "Bombay Government Gazette" a notice of his intention to change his name specifying the required particulars.

Mr. Inayatullah Khan Saidi, who was Chief Secretary of the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, for the last four years, is now transferred back to Kabul.

NO INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Royal Academy's Decision In View Of War

There is to be no Exhibition of Indian Art at Burlington House this winter, says a special representative of "The Sunday Times" London. That decision, he learns, has been reached at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Academy.

Difficulties of transport and the risk of exposing art treasures to the perils of war conditions are such that an exhibition on the large scale proposed could not have been proceeded with satisfactorily.

"Though the arrangements were far advanced, and priceless treasures were expected from Ceylon, Tibet, Kashmir, Burma Afghanistan, Siam, and Malaya, none of the exhibits had been despatched to London, nor indeed had any of those promised from art collections in this country."

BARODA, Oct. 27.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, who is now at Mussoorie, is expected to go to Delhi by the first week of November to attend the marriage ceremony of the daughter of His Excellency the Viceroy.—United Press.

Net Work Of Libraries In Province

Bombay Govt. Seeks Co-operation In Implementing Scheme

It is an obvious and well recognised fact that libraries help to preserve the culture of the country and promote the advancement of the education of the people. The existence of good libraries, therefore, has an important bearing on the culture and advancement of the people.

A comprehensive library movement designed to cover as much of the Province as possible with good libraries must be sponsored by the State, as the State alone can make such a movement a success on a Provincial scale.

Government accordingly intends to undertake first to help the establishment of village libraries as a necessary adjunct to adult education. The whole scheme is ready and will be launched next year when funds are allotted for the purpose.

Government also intends to establish a Central Provincial library in the City of Bombay and three Regional Libraries one for each linguistic centre, viz., Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, Government receives free of charge from printers a copy of every book or publication published in the Province.

The Act will be amended as may be necessary in order to make it obligatory on the printer of any book or other publication to supply free two copies (instead of one as at present), one to the Central Provincial Library and another to the Regional Library concerned.

Under such an arrangement the Provincial Library will be the recipient of all copy-right books published in the Province and the Regional Libraries at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar will receive all the books published in the regional language of the area.

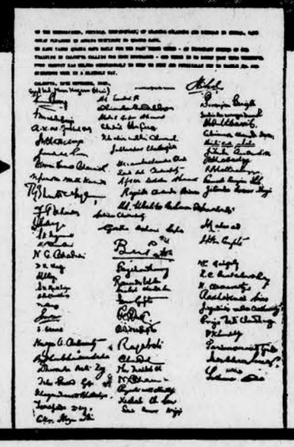
It will be necessary to house the Central Provincial Library to be established in Bombay City in a suitable building. The main difficulty is the cost. In order to make the project a success Government earnestly appeals to the organised agencies working for social welfare, philanthropic people and the general public at large to lend their full co-operation in this worthy cause by contributing their share in order to erect in Bombay a building for the Central library worthy of the City of Bombay.

QUAKER OATS A WONDERFUL FOOD FOR KEEPING FIT

SAY 77 PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS FROM LEADING SCHOOLS OF INDIA

The above photo of Physical Instructors from leading schools and colleges was taken while attending a refresher course at the School of Physical Culture, Calcutta. Inset shows Mr. J. K. Seal, Instructor of Instructors.

At right is shown the document signed by the Physical Instructors. It reads in part: *"We have taken Quaker Oats for the past three weeks, an important period of our training calling for much endurance—and there is no doubt that this wonderful food product has helped considerably to keep us keen and physically fit for our strenuous work."*



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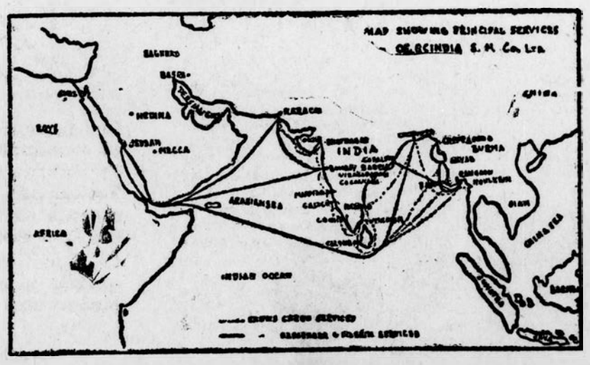

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WAR AIMS

Continued from Page 6.

dered that the most economical use to which aircraft could be put in a war between the Western Powers and Germany is in connection with naval and military manoeuvres and not for indiscriminate raiding. The object of such raids can only be to disorganise the industrial life, to bring business to a standstill and to spread panic among the civil population. Sufficient safeguards have already been taken against these contingencies so that air raids are deprived of one of the ways in which they could be considered successful. Besides, in the case of Germany which has from all accounts no very large supplies of petrol available, there is every inducement to economise in the use of the air arm and to ensure that no attack is launched unless there is a maximum chance of success

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The question of India and the war which for some weeks received no attention at all in th's country as finally being taken up by atleast some sections of the Press. The "Manchester Guardian," the "New Statesman" "Reynolds' News," the "Daily Herald," the "Daily Worker, "Time and Tide" and the "Tribune" have dealt with the subject editorially. The "Manchester Guardian" has during the last few days had four editorial notes on this subject and even the "Daily Herald" was quite emphatic in its demand that the British authorities should implement their promises of democracy to India. There have been letters in the "Manchester Guardian" from Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. Horace Alexander and others which draw attention to the gravity of the Indian situation and the necessity for immediate action from London. The progressive press in this country has thus at last been aroused to the imperative claims of the Indian people and to a recognition of the implications of the issue. As the "Manchester Guardian" puts it, there are not a few in this country who hold that they may still have cause to be grateful to Jawaharlal Nehru for raising the Indian issue in the form in which he has raised it on behalf of the Working Committee of the Congress. I understand also that the question has been considered by Labour and Liberal party leaders. The Liberals appear to be no whit behind the Labour party leaders in their desire that something should be done—and should be done quickly. The "News Chronicle," like the "New Statesman," regards the Indian issue as the crux of the whole problem with regard to peace and war and that world opinion would judge the sincerity of British motives according to the manner in which British Imperialism handles the Indian situation to-day. The Secretary of State, Lord Zetland, has, I understand, been approached from different quarters with a view to induce him to get the Cabinet to consider the question in a sympathetic spirit. Among others, a deputation from the India League was to meet Lord Zetland but I hear that he was not prepared to receive a formal deputation from that organisation although he had no objection to meeting such members of the deputation as were also Members of Parliament in their individual capacity.

That the Indian demand raises far-reaching questions was recognised by Lord Zetland in his statement in the House of Lords when he referred to the problem of the war aims of the British Government as being an extremely delicate problem. The significance of the Congress attitude as compelling the British Government to make up its mind and proclaim its intentions precisely on this delicate problem has not been missed in some quarters. It has been recognised by among other papers like the "New Statesman" and "Reynolds' News" that the Congress has done a great service to the world at large by raising sharply the issue as to Imperialism and Democracy. The Government has so far committed itself to nothing more than generalities about the destruction of Hitlerism and the protection of Europe from the constant and recurring threats of Nazi aggression. In ordinary circumstances and if the course of events since the outbreak of war had not been so tangled, it may be that the Government would have liked to postpone indefinitely any clear pronouncement on its war aims. But the German-Russian pact putting an end to the war on the Polish Front and calling for a cessation of hostilities in the West has created a situation where the Allied Powers cannot content themselves or the neutral world by more negative declaration with regard to the necessity of destroying Hitlerism. Even before matters reached this stage a few voices, here and there in the press, had begun to plead for an immediate clarification of the issue. There were and indeed there still are many who assert that British war aims as laid down till now by Mr. Chamberlain are sufficiently clear and that it would be unwise and imprudent to give more definite expression to Britain's purposes at this stage.

★

We are all united they say, that Hitlerism should be exterminated. There will be time enough to divide the bear's skin once the bear is killed. There are, on the other hand, those who feel that this attitude would only lead to increasing moral confusion and possibly the ultimate alienation of all neutral sympathy. A great many of those who urge that the Government should at once make a clear statement of its war aims are inspired by the conviction that a positive goal should be put forward instead of the merely negative one of destroying Hitlerism. They are in most cases inspired by a somewhat vague ideal of European Federation and would like the Government commit itself to a programme of European reconstruction involving the surrender of national sovereignty and the building up of a single political structure embracing all the European countries on a Federal basis. Mr. H. G. Wells has entered this newspaper discussion on war aims and in a long letter to the "Times" argues that mankind must now resolutely face the question of a drastic remoulding of ideas and relationships, in short, the world revolution, as he describes it, which has been shirked for a quarter of a century. After declaring that, "we have before us as an object lesson the great experiment of Russia," Mr. Wells goes on to plead for the fullest, most ruthless discussion of every aspect and possibility of the present situation. Nobody and no group of people knows enough for this immense world reorganisation, unless we can have a full and fearless public intercourse of minds open to all the world, our present enemies included, we shall never be able to establish a guiding system of ideas upon which a new world order can rest."

Mr. Wells was politely rebuked by a leading article in the "Times." It was perhaps inevitable that he should be, for he points out that the Western World, "in its quite inevitable march towards world collectivism," is in danger of being deluded and duped by the magic word Federation, which would be no more effective than the Geneva League of Nations. "If it is to be a real, effective Federation of mankind," Mr. Wells continues, "a genuine attempt to realise that phase of world wide plenty and safety that we have every reason to suppose attainable, then we have to discuss simply and sincerely and work out plans for the polite mediatisation of monarchies, the competent pooling and socialisation of the natural resources and staple industries of the world, the revision and extension of our universities and other knowledge organisations and the establishment of a world wide rising level of common education. These are main aspects of the task obviously before us. It is a quite hopeless task unless it is undertaken in a blaze of light. To suppress open discussion, even the discussion of treason and revolution, for some slight or fancied strategic advantage is to sacrifice our end to our means. If we are to go on with this present regime of vague insincerities, mutual distrust and sabotage I for one can see no hope for mankind."

Kher's Telling Reply To War Resolution Critics

(Continued from Page 9).

munal representation in the Executive and had demanded adult suffrage. Now the doctor had cited instances of wrongs done to his community but he did not say what the remedy was. But he (Dr. Ambedkar) had to realise that they formed a part of the whole country and the part could never be greater than the whole.

RETORT TO AMBEDKAR.

As Dr. Ambedkar intervening remarked that he was a part by himself, the Premier retorted that that could never be so. Dr. Ambedkar would remain part of the country and he knew he was and that he was also a part of the society and the world, willy-nilly. And they would not allow him to commit suicide (laughter.)

He had remembered those days when he was a Satyagrahi as he was now a Satyagrahi in the Congress in the Nasik Temple entry movement in 1930 and they marched with a band of reformers to right a great wrong. He admitted that Dr. Ambedkar stood as a monument against the injustices of their forefathers whose sins were visited upon their innocent children. And that was they were trying to atone for those wrongs and injustices.

PREMIER'S CONCLUDING APPEAL.

In his final appeal the Premier asked the Opposition not to indulge in mere hair-splitting but show a sense of justice to the millions of the country. What was required at the moment was deeds and not words.

VOTING.

After the speech was concluded the amendments were put to vote. The Muslim League amendment was pressed to a division by the Congress Whip and lost, 23 voting for and 98 against. The Independent Labour Party and the Progress Party were the important parties which remained neutral.

All the amendments were lost except the amended amendment of Dr. Ambedkar and the amendment of Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam. Messrs. S. K. Patil, Parulekar, Jhabvala, Ali Bahadur Khan and Rane withdrew their amendments with the permission of the House. The amended resolution was put to vote and carried after it was pressed to a division. 92 voting for 55 against.

The House then adjourned.

AMENDED RESOLUTION

The following is the amended resolution.

This Assembly regrets that the British Government have made India a participant in the War between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India and have further in complete disregard of Indian opinion passed laws and adopted measures curtailing the powers of the Provincial Governments. This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government, that, in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people that the principles of democracy be applied to India and her policy be guided by her people;

and that India should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution and that the British Government will agree to give effect to such constitution on being satisfied through the representatives appointed by the minor communities that the constitution so framed safeguards the life and liberty of these communities;

provided among things adequate safeguards for the protection of rights and liberties of members of all minority communities are given.

and further that suitable action should be taken as so far as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to that principle in regard to the present governance of India it being promised that such action shall not be in derogation of the fundamental right of the said communities to have a voice through their accredited representatives in the machinery established for the governance of the country, giving at the same time the voice to important minorities in the machinery that may be devised for the purpose.

This Assembly regrets that the situation in India has not been rightly understood by His Majesty's Government when authorising the statement that has been made on their behalf in regard to India."

The Muslim League amendment was rejected by 23 to 98.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING.

All the Congress members, among whom only three were absent, voted for the resolution, Mr. N. V. Jog, specially summoned, arrived only for voting purposes, although he had been affected by paralysis for some time. The following were the others who supported the resolution:

Messrs Ali Bahadurkhan, S. H. Jhabvala, R. A. Khedgikar, S. V. Parulekar and Rao Saheb B. N. Rane and Messrs. D. W. Raut and Balabhai Sakharlal.

The resolution was opposed by all the Opposition groups, headed by Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Dhanjishah Cooper, Sir Siddappa T. Kambli.

Sardar Vinchoorkar and Mr. Bhaiji remained neutral.

Labour Support To Congress Demand

(Continued from Page 13).

Congress Party, one cannot help being struck by one outstanding fact namely its detestation of the principles and practices of Nazi Germany with which we are at war. I believe the same views are held by all other sections of opinion in the continent of India.

This unity of purpose has been apparent in many directions, not least by the numerous offers of help both in men and money, received from the rulers of Indian States and for which the Empire is profoundly grateful.

The effort of India in the great war was immense and almost decisive. I was myself in Palestine in 1918 and I had the opportunity of seeing at first hand the achievements of great Indian army there, whose march forward into Syria heralded the collapse of the Germanic powers.

Other speakers included Mr. Wilfred Roberts, Opposition Liberal, Lord Wilmer who said that Sir Stafford Cripps' speech would be regarded as wholly mischievous, if they did not know that Sir Stafford Cripps was irresponsible. Mr. McLaren, who declared that it was incumbent upon the government to expedite the development of Dominion Status in India.

Sir Stanley Reed said that if the Congress were an all-embracing body the task would be simple but unfortunately it was not. It did not embrace the Indian States or 80 million Muslims or the Indian Liberals who represented a volume of thought far beyond their organised numbers.

Sir Wardlaw Milne described the Viceroy's declaration as a very distinct move forward from the Act of 1935 and he did not think it had been quite sufficiently realised what definite advance the White Paper had made.

Sir John said that he did not in the least attribute any underhand method to the fact that the demand for Dominion Status was made at the present time. The real problem was whether we could to-day any more than in 1935 prognosticate what the date should be.

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

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Assembly Carries Premier's War Resolution

Opposition Rallies 56 Against Govt.'s 92

Question Of Safeguards Must Be Referred To Disinterested Third Party, Says Munshi

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES WERE WITNESSED WHEN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY REGISTERED ITS DECISION IN FAVOUR OF THE PREMIER'S AMENDED RESOLUTION IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON FRIDAY.

THE CONGRESS PARTY HAD MARSHALLED ITS FULL FORCE. THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY AND PROGRESS GROUP REINFORCED BY SOME OTHER MEMBERS PLUMPED THEIR VOTES AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution was carried, 92 voting for and 56 against.

The resolution was pressed to a division by the Leader of the Opposition, whose own amendment, when poll was demanded, came as a show-down to the House The amendment was sponsored only by their own Party members, the Independent Labour Party and the Progress Party remaining neutral.

WHY INDULGE IN HAIR-SPLITTING?

The debate continued well-nigh over thirteen hours extending over two days.

The Premier renewed his appeal after half an hour's reply to amendments not to indulge in hair-splitting.

ADEQUACY OF SAFEGUARDS

Mr. K. M. Munshi thought that there were only two ways of adjusting a difference like that about the adequacy of safeguards: EITHER THE PARTIES MET TOGETHER, DISCUSSED IT AMONG THEMSELVES AND SATISFIED THEMSELVES; OR IF THEY WERE FOUND TO BE UNSATISFACTORY BY ONE PARTY, THE BEST THING WAS TO REFER THE MATTER TO DISINTERESTED THIRD PARTY AND LEAVE THE QUESTION TO THEIR DECISION.

The British Government, he thought, was an interested party. He declared that their duty was to get out of office and to keep the dignity of the nation.

When the Assembly met on Friday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resuming his speech said:

"Sir Samuel Hoare had shown the iron claws of British imperialism in his statement made yesterday in the House of Commons" observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, resuming his speech today in the Legislative Assembly. The Viceroy had at least shown a velvet glove.

He strongly repudiated the claim of the Muslim League to speak on behalf of the Muslims of India. He asked the Muslim Leaguers not to think that the Muslims were their property. Neither could the Congress, he said, claim to speak on behalf of all Indians.

He was emphatic in stating that until Congress Fascism was destroyed, there was no hope for democracy in India.

Concluding he appealed to everyone in the House to forget their difference and fight as one man in condemning the Viceregal declaration. He appealed to the Congress Ministry not to resign office because such an action would be welcome message to Hitler.

JHABVALA'S ASSURANCE

Mr. J. H. Jhabvala gave his unqualified support to the resolution.

He opined that the Leader of the Muslim League "had bartered away his conscience to a Muslim League Leader. He ridiculed the two authorities, which Sir A M. K. Dehlavi had given in support of his arguments. They were Mr. Currion, representative of Anglo-Indians in the Assembly and Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The first, he said, championed the cause of Anglo-Indians by his continual absence from the Assembly while the latter had a grudge against the Congress, because the Congress Parsi Minister had taken away his daily glass of Champagne.

MUNSHI MOVES AMENDMENT

Mr. K. M. Munshi moving his amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's amendment said:—

The only issue before this House is, does this House want the ministry to co-operate with Britain in this war without being assured that India will be granted the status of a self-governing country at the end of the war and without being given any share to the people in India in the present governance of the country.

That is a very neat issue on which I do not think any patriotic Indian can differ from the other; and therefore, if honourable members on the other side keep their minds and hearts open to the appeal made by the Honourable the Prime Minister that they should judge this issue not from the party point of view but from the larger interests of the country, they will find that there is no substantial difference between this part of the House and the other unless, of course, the Opposition is intended as a lever for some kind of internal bargaining. That is a separate point altogether.

The leader of the party to which my honourable friend Rao Bahadur Chitale belongs, told us that there is no substantial difference between His Excellency the Viceroy's declaration and the resolution which his party has moved, and in substance he thought that the congratulations that were given to him were not quite merited. Evidently that was the intention. But if you analyse it, the resolution, although it has got the hallow of a sort of realistic language, goes a great way in support of the proposition that is placed by the Honourable the Prime Minister before the House.

I have met many Europeans in and out of Bombay, and all of them have agreed that the time has come when the Commonwealth should be broadened and based upon the willing co-operation of free and democratic countries, and that it should no longer continue to be an Empire with dependencies and colonies.

REPLY TO DEHLAVI

With these words I pass on to the major amendment of my honoured and revered friend the Leader of the Opposition.

A very popular Minister and a democrat who has always upheld the best traditions of democracy. And the other day, on the debate on the treatment of Muslims, we had almost come to the conclusion, between us, that there was a great likelihood of major communities in India working very harmoniously together; and he said he was willing to be wooed, and I said, on behalf of my community, that we were willing not only to woo, but to win. But evidently the amendment is not his. Anyway, his heart does not appear to be in it, because, if that amendment were taken at its face value, it would mean that we must go back either to feudal rule or to foreign rule—because the only alternative to democratic rule is either the one or the other.

We would then have to instal the Maharajas and the Nawabs in the administration of the affairs; we would have to sweep away all the legislative and representative assemblies which have been inaugurated in this country since 1884; and we would have to wipe out the whole tradition of this country of panchayats, of castes, and of ganas, where democratic traditions are as old as the Himalayas.

But I am sure he does not want to do it. The only difficulty is, not he, but the spirit of the Muslims community, which somehow or other has got into a rather offended frame of mind.

I am not using the word 'offended" in any deprecatory sense. But it is more like a bird with two heads which we have always read about in our classical stories. A bird had two heads; one looked one way and the other looked the other way. And the heads were so hostile to each other that they did not take into account the fact that both of them between them had only one body. So, whenever one head said: "I am going to drink nectar to-day, so that we may become immortal." the other head said: "No. If you drink nectar, I will drink poison, so that your body will be killed." (Laughter).

So, when we say "Democracy," the honourable member the Leader of the Opposition says: 'No. Democracy is not suited to the genius of India. Therefore reject it." That is what it comes to, and nothing more.

SETTLE IT AMONG OURSELVES

But I should like to ask the members of the Muslim League Party and particularly the Leader of the Opposition to consider whether a resolution or amend-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, (centre) visited N. C. D. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Ahmednagar.

MADRAS MINISTRY RESIGNS

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO RAJAJI

No Immediate Acceptance Of Resignation

MADRAS, October 27.

THE MADRAS MINISTRY HAS TENDERED RESIGNATION.

The following communique was issued at 3-20 p.m., by the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

"His Excellency, the Governor this afternoon, received the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who tendered the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers.

His Excellency intimated to the Premier that he could not formally accept the resignation of the Ministry, until he has had time to make other arrangements for carrying on the Government of the Presidency."—A.P.

JUSTICE PARTY'S DECISION

No Acceptance Of Offices Now

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERODE, October 27.

The Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) met on the 25th instant at the Chettinad Palace, Madras, under the presidentship of Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy (Leader of Justice Party) and discussed the political situation and their attitude towards the war. The Committee resolved that the members of the Justice Party should not accept office, either as Ministers or Advisers under the existing circumstances.

NEXT STEP IN MADRAS

Council Of Ministers For Governor

MADRAS, October 27

The Governor of Madras this evening received Kumararaja M. A. Mutiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly and invited his assistance in forming a Council of Ministers. The Kumararaja asked for time to consider the matter.—A. P.

JAIPUR. Oct. 26.

The Jaipur mosque dispute has now taken a new turn with the decision of the Government to erect the Gate in dispute at their own cost. This is a sequel to the failure of the Muslims to complete the construction of the Gate within the specified time and in accordance with the Government plan.—United Press.

India Puts Britain To Test

LABOUR SUPPORT TO CONGRESS DEMAND

Consultative Committee, An Insult To Indians, Says Sir S. Cripps

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Labour members of the House of Commons directed a strong attack on the British Govt.'s policy towards India in reply to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on India debate.

The policy of exaggerating the problem of minorities and political differences was subjected to the severest criticism while the Viceroy's plan to form Consultative Committee was condemned outright.

"It might seem to some that the Congress was taking an unfair advantage in raising these issues as an unpropitious moment and that we should tell India to be statesmanlike to behave herself to stand in a corner like a good boy and that later it might have its reward. We must do infinitely more than that at the present moment" said Mr. Grenfell.

Sir Stafford Cripps said the statements put out by the Indian National Congress have been reasonable, dignified statements setting out a point of view which they hold deeply and earnestly and asking for assistance of this Government and asking them to help to solve a very difficult situation.

The problem in India is no longer a problem as it might have been before the war broke out of how this Government was to deal with the vitally important parts of the British Empire.

New developments in the world situation and the avowed objects of the British Government in declaring war have made the treatment of India a test question in the eyes of the world, as well as in the eyes of many people of this country and in India itself. It raises the whole question of our future intentions as regards British imperialism.

Government had declared themselves against all forms of aggression, whether directed against ourselves or others. These are vague and general statements of our objectives which disclose no clear purpose in our action regarding India and other parts of the Empire. They provide no answer to the questions the Congress has propounded to this Government—what is meant by aggression?

Insult To India

THE NEED FOR MAINTAINING DEMOCRACY IS BEING STRESSED IN SPEECH AFTER SPEECH IN THIS HOUSE. THESE PHRASES ARE SUFFICIENTLY VAGUE IN THAT THEY HAVE NO APPLICATION TO INDIA ITSELF. WHEN ONE READS THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT, ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS STATE DOCUMENTS EVER PUBLISHED, ONE IS BOUND TO RECOGNISE THAT SO FAR AS INDIA IS CONCERNED, THIS NEW INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM HAS NO RELATIONSHIP TO INDIA ITSELF.

One new suggestion put forward in the White Paper is that the Viceroy should establish a Consultative Committee. What is the object of this Committee? To use the Viceroy's words, it is for the association of public interests in India with the conduct of war and questions relating to war activities. That does seem to be little short of an insult to the people whom the Governor-General himself admits, have shown themselves fully capable of self-government.

To ask such persons to appoint a panel from which the Viceroy may select whom he desires appears to be treating them as inferiors and shows complete lack of understanding of what Indians are really asking for.

They are not asking to be treated as good servants who may be drawn occasionally into consultation to keep them in touch but as a people as fully entitled as the people of Great Britain to that democracy and freedom of which we speak so freely in this country to-day.

On the basis of right and justice, I should have thought that nobody could have denied that India to-day is fully entitled to self-Government. What answer have we to that demand? It is admitted that the Viceroy assumes the competence of Indians to govern themselves. What answer have we unless it be that our selfish desire to continue the exploitation of India as part of our imperial monopoly is to over-ride our conception of right and justice.

The argument has been put forward that it is difficult to work out any satisfactory method of central self-Government for India, because of communal difficulties. That in my view is not a valid argument.

If we are to see a new world after this war, it cannot be built on the basis of preserving British

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1).

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE POISON THORN

UNARMED SAVE FOR A BOW AND ARROW, WADE IS MATCHED AGAINST FOUR DESPERATE GANGSTERS ---- AND MAGDA...
3-15
I HOPE THAT GUY'S OVER ON TH' OTHER SIDE OF TH' HOUSE WHERE JAGGER IS.
YEAH, AN ARROW DON'T MAKE NO NOISE. I'D FEEL BETTER IF HE HAD A GUN!
IT GIVES ME TH' CREEPS!
AH, HE AIN'T AROUND HERE/ HE GOT SCARED AN' BEAT IT/
WHAMMM!
EVEN A DUMB DETECTIVE LIKE WADE'S GOT MORE SENSE THAN TO STACK UP AGAINST US! I'M NOT----
UGH!
WELL, GO ON. YOU WAS SAYIN' SOMETHING ABOUT ----
HEY, WHAT THE--?!

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